INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 261 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

China Devises Banking & Currency Reforms

Strengthening Of Commercial Banking System

Increased Liquidity Under Sound Conditions

SPECIAL DEPT. FOR MORTGAGE WORK || *BALANCING OF NATIONAL BUDGET*

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

The Chinese Government, in order to conserve currency reserves of the country, and to effect lasting measures of currency and banking reform have issued a decree which will be effective to-morrow (Monday).

The terms are firstly, bank notes issued by the three Government Banks, namely, the Central Bank, the China Bank and the China Bank Communications, shall be full legal tender, and the bank note reserves of the three banks shall be placed under unified control. The notes of all other issuing banks shall continue circulation, but gradually withdrawn, replaced by notes of the Central Bank. No new notes shall be issued by these banks, and all unissued notes, in addition to the bank note reserves, shall be deposited in the Central Bank.

Secondly, all debts expressed in terms of silver shall be discharged by the payment of the legal tender of notes of the nominal amount due.

Thirdly, all holders of silver are required to exchange their silver for the legal tender of notes.

STABILISING EXCHANGE VALUE OF DOLLAR

Fourthly, the exchange value of the Chinese dollar will be stabilised at the present level, and for this purpose Government banks will buy and sell the foreign exchange in unlimited quantities. The Government-owned Central Bank would be reorganised as the Central Reserve Bank of China and will be owned principally by banks and the general public, thus becoming an independent institution devoting itself chiefly to maintaining the stability of the nation's currency.

FUNCTION OF RESERVE BANK

The Central Reserve Bank will hold the reserves of the banking system and act as depository of all public funds, and provide centralised rediscount facilities for other banks, but will not undertake general commercial business. After the period of two years it will enjoy the sole right to the note issue.

STRENGTHENING BANKING SYSTEM

The measures which are prepared for strengthening the commercial banking system and giving increased liquidity under sound conditions on a commercial basis, include the creation of a special institution to deal exclusively, with mortgage business.

BALANCING OF BUDGET

Plans are completed whereby the national budget will be balanced within 18 months. Government are determined to avoid inflation and will take energetic measures to deal with speculation and attempts to procure unwarranted increases in prices.—Reuter's Special.

GIGANTIC SUMS WASTED

Lloyd George Charges Govt. With Demoralising The Jobless

RUGBY, November 2.

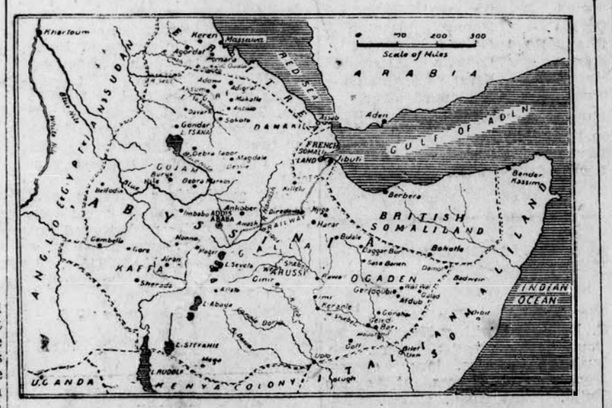
At the invitation of the Liberal Leaders, Mr. Lloyd George last night occupied one of their three allotted broadcasts in the series arranged in connection with the General Election and dealt with his "New Deal" proposals which were rejected some time ago by the Government and were afterwards endorsed by "The Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction" set up under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership.

He said, that since the war the British people had spent one billion, two hundred million pounds in maintaining people in idleness with maintenance allowances which were less than sufficient to provide all required for full sustenance, but which even in the life-time of the present government had cost 460 million.

THOSE GIGANTIC SUMS.

For these gigantic sums there was nothing to show but gradual demoralisation of those out of work. Would it not have been infinitely wiser to have expended all this money in subsidising useful work? It was sinister reflection that throughout the last five years the average number of the workless had been twice as large as during the preceding ten.

Mr. Lloyd George then described the schemes he advocated for expenditure on housing, educational development, road improvements, land reclamation and other projects. The sums now spent on doles if devoted to these useful tasks would bring wages to hungry households and transform the country.—B.O.W.



According to latest reports Italian advance from Asmara to Makale has been resumed. Gen. Graziani in the South is expected to make the main advance across the desert from Walwal to Jijiga.

ABYSSINIA APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

We Relied On Guarantee Of Collective Security, Says Note

ADVANCE ON MAKALLE RESUMED

(Through Reuter's Agency)

GENEVA, November 2.

Ethiopia has appealed to the League for financial assistance.

The Note published to-night reminds the League that in 1930 it approved the draft convention for financial assistance in case of war or threat of war and says, when Italy's act of aggression was committed, Ethiopia had no army and practically no war material.

RELIED ON COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Relying on the guarantee of collective security embodied in the Covenant the Ethiopian Government created neither arsenals, arms, munitions nor factories while the raising of the embargo on the export of arms to Ethiopia after the aggression had occurred has been only of slight assistance.

Ethiopia therefore begs assistance in order to defend her peaceful existence against a state whose attitude menaces world peace.—

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Lord Tweedsmuir Welcomed At Quebec

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.

Large crowds watched the arrival of the Duchess of Richmond, with the new Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, who was welcomed aboard by the Prime Minister Mr. Mackenzie King. He inspected the guard of honour furnished by the crack French Canadian Regiment, drove to the historic Legislative Council Chamber, where he was sworn in.

Mr. Mackenzie King, welcoming him, declared the new Governor-General as Mr. John Buchan, the writer, who had been a familiar friend in many Canadian homes for many years.

Lord Tweedsmuir, in reply, expressed his admiration for the achievements of the people of Canada and his confidence in Canada's future.—Reuter's Special.

Less Unemployment In Britain

LONDON, November 2.

The fact that the Government decided to embark a five-year-plan for road improvement costing a hundred million sterling, was disclosed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain broadcasting at 21-40 hours to-night. He also revealed that unemployment decreased by 40,000 in October.

Mr. Chamberlain promised that every precaution will be taken to prevent waste and extravagance in carrying out the Defence programme.

LABOUR LOSES 27 SEATS

A Definite General Election Pointer, Says Mr. MacDonald

LONDON, November 2.

The Labour suffered a net loss of 27 seats in the Municipal elections in 360 towns, cities and boroughs.

The Conservatives gained 56, lost 22, Liberals 12 and 14, and Labour 39 and 66 respectively.

Labour leader Herbert Morrison remarked that the result was unexpected. He did not think it was any indication of what would happen in the General Election.

On the other hand, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald welcomed the results as a definite election pointer.—Reuter.

Radi Conference Report On Page 7

RUSSIA'S INCREASING GOLD OUTPUT

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.

Russia's gold output last year was more than that of the United States and Canada and by 1940 it will reach 80 million sterling annually according to the official review.

Numerous new strata are stated to have been recently discovered in the Caucasus, Kazaksatan and Arctic.

CROWN COLONIES NOT FOR SALE!

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 2.

The Crown Colonies are not for sale exclaimed Mr. Churchill in his election speech in his constituency of Essex. He denounced the proposal of certain Labour leaders to hand the colonies over to the League and maintained that Sir S. Hoare's suggestion of inquiry into the question of raw material would show that other nations had not the slightest grievance. While in regard to the European dictator's the claim that room was needed for surplus population, Mr. Churchill said, no British Colony afforded the prospect of settlement of White labour. Self-governing Dominions would not agree and the American continent was ruled by the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Churchill hoped that the Government would resolutely resist any scheme to hand over the colonies.

APPROACHES TO MAKALE

A Rome Cable states:—

As a result of the past week's activities, warfronts of the Italians in the north appear to be still at a considerable distance from Makale. There has been no general advance though the vanguards of all the three army corps pushed forward.

Gen. de Bono appears to plan an advance shortly to the line extending from the Danakil desert on the left roughly along the Ghevar River to the south of Makale, then along the Takkaze River to a point where it becomes the frontier of Eritrea.

The line would include Makale and constitutes a gigantic bulge into the Abyssinian territory and probably will take two months to consolidate General Graziani's strategy in the South.

It is now believed he will make the main advance across the open desert from Walwal to Jijiga, probably aiming, either converging to Gorahai or surrounding the town as Gorahai is strongly fortified and ordered by the Negus to resist to the last.

The third Italian army is operating from Assam, reported to be in the Mussaali region and not believed to have advanced.—

ITALIAN MOVE TO BOYCOTT BR. COAL?

ROME November 2.

The news that the date has been fixed for economic "Sanctions" was received calmly. Italy has long been making preparations by storing reserves. Immense quantities of imports appear to have been received in the ports in the last few weeks. Unprecedented quantities of goods are reported to have passed through the Stgothard tunnel.

On the other hand, the motorist fear restriction of the supplies of petrol, while the construction of reinforced concrete buildings ceased owing to the difficulty of obtaining metal.

"L'Tribuna" calls on the Italians to apply their own sanctions against England by ceasing to take her goods, particularly coal.

ADVANCE TO MAKALE RESUMED

ROME, Nov. 3.

"A message from Asmara says advance by the Northern army to Makalle was resumed by General Sanitis the the first Army Corps. General Pirolis with native corps is moving forward. The units involved are a blackshirt battalion, an Askaris artillery, irregulars and 1,600 men commanded by Ras Gusa.

It is not stated whether the

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4).

STOP PRESS

HOARE & EDEN IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sir S. Hoare and Mr. Eden returned to London from Geneva, the former by air, and the latter by train and boat.

Sir S. Hoare, interviewed by Reuter, said the conversations have been extremely fruitful and he was thoroughly satisfied with the result of his visit.—Reuter's Special.

BANDITS KILLED BY STATE TROOPS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.

Twenty-one bandits have been killed and many wounded as a result of a battle with the troops in the mountains of Jalisco. State troops lost one killed and seven wounded. Although the bandit chief's horse was shot under him he succeeded in escaping. The bandits numbered 150 and were surrounded on three sides by the troops who were directed by aeroplanes.—Reuter's Special.

TURNING MUNICH INTO NEW ATHENS

MUNICH, Nov. 3.

Herr Hitler dedicated the monumental bridge of four Neogrecian buildings as the headquarters of the Nazi party. These are beginnings of a vast project to turn Munich into a new Athens.—Reuter's Special.

OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

ASMARA, Nov. 3.

Offensive along the whole front began at dawn, the objective being Makalle. A hundred thousand troops are participating and the brunt of the operation is borne by General Santini's column which is expected to encounter forces of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyum, although neither chieftain has interfered with the Italian road construction beyond Genl. Santini's front line.

The advance will be preceded by Askari patrols, followed by midget tanks and infantry.

Ten thousand tons of ammunition have already been transported in 3,500 lorries in readiness for the attack.

GREEK PLEBISCITE.

ATHENS, Nov. 3.

The first results of the plebiscite show an overwhelming majority in favour of restoration of monarchy. Nearly four million polled. All over 20 years age presented coloured slips, paper blue for monarchy and red for the Republic. Abstainers will be heavily fined.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Surprise In 14th Game

(Special Cable)

GRONINGEN, Nov. 3.

In the 14th game of the series of matches between Euwe and Dr. Alekhine, for the international chess championship contest, Dr. Alekhine replied to the opponent's queens pawn, opening with the Indian defence, but Dr. Alekhine's daring opening game failed in the middle of the game. Euwe mating him 41 moves. The score stands at five games apiece, four being drawn.

Rajkot Prepares For Match With "Aussies"

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 2.

The brisk arrangements that are being speeded up for the first Indian cricket match to be played at Rajkot with the Australian team on November 5, 6 and 7 are now nearing completion. It is surmised that the Nawab Saheb of Manavadar will captain the W. I. States team. The Jam Saheb who will return from his European tour on November 7, has arranged another match to be played at Jamnagar between his team and the Australians on November 9 and 10. During their stay here most of the members of the Australian team will put up with Sir Latimer, A.G.G., who returned from Mount Abu yesterday.

Rajkot.—A party of 100 students of both sexes left Rajkot on October 31 on a tour of the Northern Division.

ATTACK ON LL.G.'s "NEW DEAL"

Mr. Chamberlain Explains New Schemes

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Chamberlain the Chancellor of Exchequer specially attacked Mr. Lloyd George's so-called new deal and said, last year a record of 3,48,000 new houses were built in Britain. Thanks to the general improvement in the national finances we could now go ahead with increased expenditure on planning of roads. They intended to master slum clearance, overcrowding and extend the contributory pensions scheme but it was futile to promise increased pensions at a lower age because an increase of only five shillings a week at the age of 60 will cost an unthinkable sum of 110 million sterling per annum.—Reuter's Special.

ATLEE'S REJOINDER TO CHURCHILL

Explains Labourites' Proposal Regarding Crown Colonies

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Maj. Atlee in a rejoinder to Mr. Winston Churchill complains that Mr. Churchill had not taken the trouble to understand the Labourites proposal. He said the proposal is that Crown Colonies should be held by us but we should report to the League under its mandate.

Maj. Atlee was of opinion that there was no objection to it.

Effacement Better Than Worm's Life

I. L. P.'s SYMPATHY FOR STATES' PEOPLE

Fenner Brockway On Loharu Tragedy

The Secretary of the Indian States Peoples Conference Bombay, writes:—

The following letter has been received by Mr. Mani Shanker Trivedi, General Secretary The Indian States' People's Bombay, from Mr. A. Fenner Brokway Secretary, Independent Labour Party:—

"Very many thanks for your letter of 23rd September with the history of the Loharu Tragedy. I am shocked by the report and we are giving publicity to it in the "New Leader."

"You can be assured of our whole-hearted sympathy with, and support for, the peoples in the Indian States in their struggle for freedom."

JAWAHIR'S ADDRESS TO INDIAN STUDENTS

'Make Promises Which You Can Fulfil'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru warned Indian students at a meeting at Gower Street on Saturday night not to make promises of service to the country which they were not prepared to fulfil. Emphasising the duty of the youth of India to fight for freedom of the poverty-stricken masses, he declared that it would be better for India, with her glorious past, be obliterated from the face of the earth than live as a worm amongst nations.

BENDA CASE JUDGMENT

Sanction For Appeal To High Court Given

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 3.

In connection with the Benda Raid Case Judgment, it is reliably understood that the Military Authorities have accorded sanction for appealing to the High Court against the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge on the ten accused.

Mr. K. L. Sheorey, Defence Counsel acting under the instructions of the Military authorities has proceeded to Nagpur with papers.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted fitters having experience of erection of Sugar Machinery. Intending applicants should interview the Manager, with testimonials, Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., Tilak Nagar, Belapur Road, D. M. Ry. (2031).

Wanted—A Graduate of mature age, knowing Hindi well. Knowledge of typewriting essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum pay required to Shreeman Thakore Sahib of Raipur, Marwar, P.O. Haripur, B.B. (5092).

Wanted Students, unemployed, retired and other educated ladies and gentlemen in each village of India, Burma, and Ceylon to work at their own residence in leisure hours. Pay Rs. 50 to 250 p.m. Apply sharp with six annas stamps to The Public Capital Ass. Co., Ltd., 16-E, Flaming Road, Lahore. (5031).

Wanted immediately Mill-Staff: (1) Manager, (2) Carding-Spinning Master, (3) Weaving Master, (4) Dyeing and Bleaching Master, (5) Engineer, Fitters, Etc., State lowest salary with testimonials, Box 5095, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Engineer. Must have previous experience in cotton mills. Apply stating terms to the Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg., Co., Ltd., Foras Road, Bombay No. 8. (5090).

Wanted—Well educated Gujarati knowing Lady tutor to give lessons in English, sewing, music, etc., to Gujarati lady at Kandevadi for two hours daily. (Preferably in afternoon). Please apply Post Box No. 5012, Bombay No. 9. (5068).

Wanted 150 workers for bringing on Election Day (November 12). Local Shareholders, Reserve Bank voting for Shamdasani as Member Local Board. Terms liberal. Apply sharp personally Shamdasani, 35, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Wanted:—1. Assistant editor for Anglo-vernacular weekly paper. Experience of journalistic line essential. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. 2. Accounts clerk, pay Rs. 50—5—75. 3. Secretary knowing Gujrati, Urdu or Hindi for a Charitable Society. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply Box 5062, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Part-Time Accounts Clerk, Knowing Marathi and Modi. Apply Box No. 5080, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Anglo Vernacular Middle or Lower Middle passed Head Mistresses for the district schools at Pali, Sojat and Maroth pay Rs. 40—1—50 and Rs. 30—1—40 respectively according to qualifications, plus Rs. 5 Head Mistress' allowance. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Appointments on a year's probation in the first instance, P. F. benefits after confirmation. Only Female candidates need apply. Applications should reach the under-signed before 15th of November 1935. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (1996).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Junior Typist, stat minimum pay, age and qualifications. Apply Box No. 5079, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—Influential person to sell shares of the Belgharia Fishery, a famous and respectable concern, expecting a high dividend of 100 p.c. Remuneration Rs. 100 per month. Terms from Sinha and Bhoumik—54, College St., Calcutta. (5084).

Wanted (1) Customs Superintendent. Starting pay Rs. 150. (2) Excise Superintendent. Starting pay Rs 150. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous experience to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (2020).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Board and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging Rs. 2. (5070).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering,. Radio—Telegraphy, Broadcasting. Allowance Rs. 30. Railfare paid. Particulars on three anna—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 20. (5094).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately.

(1775)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

The Art of Dispensing and Pharmacy Management — Excellent Guide for Compounders and Chemists with special trade supplement. Price 1-4-0. The United Publishers, Janardan Bldg., Proctor Road, Bombay 7. (5077).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Free-Sick-Benefits and Instalment —Repayment—Facilities for small Loan Borrowers. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5067).

71. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A few district chief agents for one of the biggest and best Industrial Insurance Company in India. Fulfilment of Guarantee after every six months necessary. An advance of Rs. 50 may be paid every month, to be adjusted from commission a/c Personal security for such payments essential. Office and other expenses will be borne by the Company. Apply sharp to General Manager, Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (5083).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Wonderful For The Public.—Prof. S. D. Rawal will guide you for your past, present future, job business, increase, love, enemy, trouble and success. at London Hotel, Grant Road. (5073).

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Combine recreation with exercise by dancing. We are Imperial Society Teachers (London), and guarantee to teach irrespective of age, lessons by appointment, Mayfair, opp. Naval Dockyard. (5070).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Substantial Party with fourteen years' experience in property line, undertakes rent-collection on commission or contract. Ample security, economical management, satisfaction assured. Kassim, Post Box 575, Bombay. (5061).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned Sha. Kunvarji Umarshi hereby notify to the public that I have CLOSED from 27-10-35 S. Y. 1991 Aso Vad 30, Sunday, the business that I was carrying on at Bombay, Cawnpore and in up-countries in the name of Sha Kunvarji Umarshi and Co., dealing in seeds, corns and also as shroffs and commission agents. Any person claiming any dues from the said firm of Sha Kunvarji Umarshi and Co., should recover the same within 14 days from this date.

Kharek Bazaar,
Bombay, dated 30-10-35.
SHA. KUNVARJI UMARSHI.
2018.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 4th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st November, 1935.
2022

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of an Assistant Chemist on the establishment for the Sewage Purification Works situated at Dadar. The candidate applying for the post must be a holder at least of B.Sc. degree of the University of Bombay preferably with Chemistry and Micro-Biology.

The pay of the post is Rs. 75 p.m. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months in the first instance, subject to further retention on approved service.

The applications stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than 20th November 1935.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
City Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd November 1935.
7026

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B-20045 for 5 Shares Nos. 245,221 to 245,225 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in the name of Jehangir Rustomji Dhondi and Miss Dina Jehangirji Dhondi has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI DHONDI.
Shareholder.
1997.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM-BENGAL, BENGAL-NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA & SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1936-'37.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April 1936 to 31st March, 1937:—

	Tons.
1. Steam Coal, by Rail	34,03,000
2. Steam Coal, by Sea	2,00,000
Total	36,03,000
3. Slack Coal from Collieries situated on the Bilaspur-Katni Branch Line	15,000
4. Rubble Coal from Bengal Coal-fields—3/8" x 1-1/2"	13,000
5. Coke Breeze	3,000
6. Soft Coke for Workshop purposes	4,800
7. Hard Coke	3,580
8. Soft Smithy Coke by Sea	970

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired. The Agents of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box, kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1935, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.
Calcutta:
Dated: the 18th Octr., 1935. 1994.

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALKRISHNA ANANT TATE has retired as from the 1st November 1935, as a partner in the firm of THE MANVANTER PRINTING PRESS, carrying on business at 100-D, Wadekar Building, Bombay 4. The said business will as from 1st November, 1935, be carried on under the same name, by Mr. Kamalnath Bhawanishanker Sanzgiri.

Dated this 2nd November, 1935.
KAMALNATH BHAWANISHANKER SANZGIRI.
Balkrishna Anant Tate.
2028

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

SALE OF SARASWATI BUILDING, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that my client has agreed to Purchase the immovable properties at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, formerly known as Dariya Mahal, but now known as Saraswati Building, opposite Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal's house, described in the Schedule hereunder written from Bai MANIBAI widow of MULJI DHARAMSEY and her son Mr. KARSANDAS MULJI. Any person or Persons, having any right or claim to the said property by way of mortgage, charge, gift, Lease, Lien, Encumbrance, Easement of Right of Way, or any other easement, or claiming otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the nature of their claims known in writing to the undersigned at his Office 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax Land or Ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses, standing thereon, formerly known as Dariya Mahal now collectively known as Saraswati Building, situate (opposite the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal) on the West Side of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, Together with the Private Passage, leading from Kalbadevi Road to Khanderao Wadi in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing an aggregate area of 875 square yards or thereabouts, at present registered in the Books of City Survey Department under Collector's New Nos. 2442 and 2447, New Survey Nos. 1|496, 2|496, Cadestral Survey Nos. 1691 and 1693, Bhuleshwar Division, C Ward Nos. 4141 to 4143, and 5806 and 5807, Street Nos. 204 to 208, and 7, bounded on the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West, partly by Khanderao Wady, and partly by the house of Goswamy Ranchhodlalji Maharaj, South by the property of Shivnarayan Nemani and others and on the North partly by the property formerly of Bhugwandas Dullabhdas but now of Gendmull Ghasilal, and partly by the property, of Khemraj Shrikrishnadas Bookseller.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1935.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
(2029)

NOTICE.

IN THE ADDL. MUNSIFF'S COURT OF QUILON.

Original Suit No. 386 of 1105.
AUCTION PURCHASER:—Parameswaran Pillai Krishna Pillai of Elamgaran Veedu, Thekkeavila Cheri, Eravipurom Pakuthy, Quilon.
ADDL. DEFENDANTS:—2. M. M. H. J. M. Chottani Usuman Chottani, Dowdad Street, Khadak, Bombay. 3. M. M. H. J. M. Chottani of Do.
To,
The abovesaid defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the auction purchaser in the above suit has applied for the delivery of the properties mentioned in the sale certificate and the order has been issued to the Amin of this Court for the delivery of the properties on the 30th Thulam, 1111 corresponding to 16th November, 1935.

By Order,
HEAD CLERK.
11-3-1111.
28-10-1935.
(2027)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ESTATE AGENT & LAND MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

LAYOUT OF PLOTS NEAR THE SHIVAJI PARK AT MAHIM.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the development for the plots round Mahim Park, to be leased and those fronting Lady Jamshedji Road to be sold outright, has been sanctioned by the Corporation. Conditions of the lease as also of the sale and other particulars can be had from the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
(2013)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—

By order of the party concerned:—

Old and rich Japanese Satsuma:—Incense burners, coffee cups, tea sets, wall plates, vases, bowls, etc.

Indian Silverware:—Address Casket, prize cups, trays, match boxes, cups, etc. German Silver goblets, saucers, Rood and Barton Dessert spoons, table spoons, ice pitcher, 1 case samples of knives, forks, and spoons, etc.

10 Dozen Poxto pruning shears, 40 Dozen Burd piston rings for motor cars, 32 Electric tails lamps for motor cars single and double contact, 1 Motor Cycle Hobart Coventry BOM|Z 847.

Furniture comprising writing tables, benches, book stands, glass and panel door cupboards, reclining sofa, palm stand, pedestals, dressing table, marble top table, rose wood writing bureau, teapoys, show cases, blackwood carved round tables, iron bedsteads, Royal typewriter, easy chair, child's cradle, Electric Primaphone, table clock, etc.

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Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE BETWEEN MUGBHAT LANE AND KANDAWADI LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 191 of 1935 (Shamrao Moreshwar Kothare and others vs. Ganpatrao Moreshwar Kothare and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 25th June, 1935, made in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (To-day) Monday, the 4th November, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate between Mugbhat Lane and Kandawadi Lane, Girgaum Road, at Thakurdwar, admeasuring about 121 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 270 Old Street No. Girgaum Road 603 and at present No. 241 and bounded on the South-West by Girgaum Road, on the North-East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 230, on the North-West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 261 and on the South-East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANTIQUE COLLECTORS, SPIRITUALISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS AND ARTISTS (CINEMA).

Grand Auction Sale of a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Indian, Chinese and Tibetan Antiques, Bronze vases and figures, Porcelain jars, carved furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1935 and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Dina Mansion, opp. Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road, antiques such as very large bronze vases, enamelled vases, idols studded of different sizes. Tibetian prayer tables, porcelain jars of Ming and Konghi periods, old Rajput and Moghul paintings, sandalwood figures and boxes, carpets, crystal and ivory figures, wall plates, bowls, large Satsuma jars, Tibetian crown cut-glass big lamps, carved side tables, large size ivory Pagoda, ivory elephants with howdahs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the articles are on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT "KARKHANA WADI," ALIBAUG.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE IN ALIBAUG DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1377 of 1933 (K. S. Rele vs. Purshotam Narayan Gurjar and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 7th March, 1934, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 1st December, 1935, at 12 noon (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at "Karkhana Wadi," Alibaug.

Lot No. 1. The Knar known as Bharnami Kotha at Mouje Kavade in Alibaug Taluka, bearing entry No. 48 to 87, Survey No. 46 to 85, admeasuring about 179 acres, 21-1|4 gunthas and assessment Rs. 376.

Lot No. 2.—Garden Land "Karkhana Wadi" at Alibaug, bearing Survey No. 5 and 6. Hissa No. 3 and 10, admeasuring about 3 acres, 6 gunthas, assessment Rs. 26.

Lot No. 3.—Land at Mouje Bherse, Taluka Alibaug, bearing Survey No. 7 etc., Hissa No. 1 etc., Paddy Land about 27 acres 7-1.4 gunthas, Varkhas about 1 acre, 15-1|4 gunthas, assessment Rs. 250-10-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

CONVERSION OF JOHN BULL

Why He Takes His Shop So Seriously To-day

(By CECIL HOPE.)

An amazing change of heart has come over the most obstinate set of men in our changeful world. The British Manufacturer is openly confessing the possibility that in the past he might have been wrong.

Nay, more. He is wearing the mantle of repentance, and likes the feel of it. A nice, warm garment it is, too, keeping out the chilly blasts of failure and futility. For on that mantle is embroidered, in very large letters, a slogan new to the consciousness of John Bull: "The Customer Is Always Right!"

The devil he is! John Bull used to say. Not in my shop! By the grace of kindness I let him in, and if he doesn't like what I offer, he can go elsewhere.

There was a time when there was nowhere else to go. While that time lasted, and the sun shone, and hay was made, John Bull could treat his customers as he pleased. He prospered, for his was the only shop in World-Market Street. But the Golden Age of monopoly passed. Other shops were opened. And by the time the war was over, the competition in the street was such as Mr. Bull had never envisaged, even in some dyspeptic nightmare. The customers went elsewhere, and got what they wanted.

TURNED UP NOSE.

To-day, John Bull himself is manufacturing and shipping to his foreign customers the kind of goods they want, and ask for. Only yesterday he was sending them the kind of goods he thought, in his Bullish omniscience, they ought to want, but which they, in their wilful ignorance, rejected. What has brought about the change? The British Industries Fair.

Why has it taken all these years for British manufacturers to realise that the customer is always right? Better not ask that question. It has its roots too deep in a dozen patches of most obstinate psychological soil.

For a nation of shop-keepers, Britain has preserved for generations a very curious delusion—that the face looking in at our shop window must necessarily wear an expression of admiration. The idea that the face might turn up its nose never occurred to us. And when the window gazer passed on, shopkeeper John Bull would shrug a careless shoulder, and pity the poor fellow's lack of understanding—a chap who did not even know what was good for him.

MR. BULL AWAKES.

That was all very well in a world which, from the industrial commercial and financial points of view, seemed to have been designed by an intelligent Providence for the especial benefit and behoof of Britain. But as the rest of the world grew wiser and more expert

Continued on page 12—Col. 5.)

Prospects Of Indo-Afghan Trade

Considerable Possibilities Of Development And Enhancement

(By LALA SHANKARLAL)

Contrary to anticipations and belying the general belief that a decided recovery from the economic depression was already discernible, the volume of India's trade in 1934-35 was not much in excess of the mid-slump year 1932-33. Indian trade, as is only too well-known, has shrunk to almost half of its volume in predepression years, whereas a debtor country like ours has to have a substantial balance in her favour with which to meet external obligations. In the face of the policy of economic nationalism so sedulously cultivated by European countries and others and of the discouragements which that policy offers to exports generally, it is only natural that we should turn to our neighbours for a larger market. It is the purpose of this article to examine the possibilities of an expansion in Indo-Afghan trade.

VALUE OF INDO-AFGHAN TRADE

Although, due chiefly to the relative geographical positions, trade relations between India and Afghanistan are co-eval at least with recorded history and although for centuries extending into remote antiquity regular and extensive trade has passed between the two countries, no accurate record of the quantity and value of the trade is obtainable even to the present day. It has been said that the statistics published by the Government of India relating to sea-borne trade are a model of how such accounts should be collected, compiled and classified. The care and precision with which the elaborate and exhaustive information contained in the publications issued monthly as well as annually is recorded amply justify the eulogy but the statistics relating to trade passing through land-routes such as between India, and Afghanistan are not only extremely fragmentary and meagre but are such as to detract considerably from even the little practical value and utility they possess. Any attempt at determining from these materials the provenance of the goods, their final destination or their value must largely be conjectural and whatever figures are available can convey only a very rough and inadequate idea of the exact extent and volume of the trade. Indeed, the deficiency is so serious that the Indian Trade Delegation to Afghanistan were constrained to observe that their survey was considerably hampered by the lack of statistics.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The Indian Trade Delegation report that Afghanistan, in common with other countries, has been obliged, as a result of the considerable and growing disparity between her imports and exports, to adopt a policy of economic self-sufficiency. The principal measures introduced to give effect to this policy are the restriction of imports, the reduction of prices of imported articles and the development of their own export trade. The Delegation also draw attention to the establishment of a system of monopolies and to the grant of these monopolies to Afghan subjects, the effect of which has been to displace Indian merchants already engaged in the trade. Monopolies have been granted for the import of sugar, petrol, motor oils, motor vehicles and accessories as well as for the exports of friuts and almond from Khandahar and for Karakulis (Persian Lamb Skins). Other directions in which Indian trade has suffered from measures recently enacted by the Afghan Government are:—

(i) the abolition of the "Chahar Yaha" tax

(ii) the revision of the Afghan Customs Tariff

(iii) the restriction of the import of goods classed as luxuries.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the most important factors in assessing the potentialities of a country for providing a bigger market for the products of another is the purchasing power of the people. The capability of a people to absorb imports depends on the quantity of export from the country which represents the extent of purchasing power. An expansion in the export trade of India with Afghanistan is, therefore, inextricably bound up with the problem of the expansion in the volume of Afghan exports. As is obvious, a one sided trade movement or trade relations with a preponderant unilateral bias cannot, in the nature of things, be permanent, for it is an embarrassment alike to finance and to transport, to finance because it will necessitate heavy remittances in the absence of exports and imports adjusting themselves and to transport because it leads to one-way traffic which must tend to make transport costly. It is obvious that if India wishes to secure a larger market in Afghanistan, that country should enlarge her capacity to take in more Indian products.

The prosperity of a country is influenced by and dependent upon its physico-economic geography so that a concise statement of essential physiographic features is necessary for our present purpose in estimating the possibilities of Indo-Afghan trade development. Afghanistan covers an area of 245,000 sq. miles and contains a population variously estimated at between 6,500,000 and 8,000,000. Although the greater part of the country is more or less mountainous there are however many fertile plains and valleys which yield a plentiful crop of fruits, vegetables and cereals. Grains and pulses such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, Indian corn, are widely grown. Among fruits the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, paricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, and mulberry are produced in great profusion, of which a not inconsiderable part finds its way into India. The fattailed sheep is native to Afghanistan and provides material for the Afghan's food and raiment. Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair are some of the principal industries. Communications and means of transport are still primitive; railways are unknown. Deposits of gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, rubies and lapis lazuli are known to exist and await profitable exploitation.

GOOD SCOPE.

While the development of the country's natural resources, improvement of communications, provision of cheap and easy means of transport and of credit facilities, appreciation of the benefits of free commercial intercourse with the outer world must all be brought about by the efforts of the Government and the people themselves, indications of which already abundantly exist, in the enlightened and energetic policy pursued by the present administration, opportunities even in spite of the restrictions exist in certain lines for the expansion of India's trade with Afghanistan. The Indian Delegation are convinced that there is scope for Indian manufactures to capture a greater share of the Afghan market in the following articles: cotton piece-goods artificial silk goods silk woollen goods, cotton yarn, iron and steel, cement, aluminium goods, cutlery, soap, leathergoods,

Continued on page 12—Col. 5.)

INDUSTRIAL JOURNALS

INDUSTRY, Calcutta.

This magazine, during the 25 years of its existence has established a reputation of its own as the foremost industrial journal in India. The September issue is Perfumery and Toilet Industry number and all aspects of this industry have been dealt with in detail and practical suggestions offered to manufacturers. There are all the usual features and some other interesting articles.

INDIAN MANUFACTURER, Bombay.

This quarterly journal is the official organ of the All-India Organization of Industrial Employees and deals with topics of interest to industrialists as well as employees. The current issue contains reports of several international conferences, an article on reduction of hours of work and a directory of Sugar mills in India.

JOURNAL OF THE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING, Jadavpur (Bengal) is a quarterly organ of the institution. The September issue contains several articles dealing with Engineering and Technological topics. There are three different sections dealing specially with Chemical, Mechanical and Industrial Engineering. It is well got-up and suitably illustrated.

Progress Of Japan's Bicycle Industry

Parts Are Made In Homes By Women And Children

By R. WEBSTER-JONES,

Although a healthy growth in the domestic demand furnishes the background, Japan's bicycle industry owes its phenomenal expansion in the last few years to cyclists in all parts of the world.

In 1929 the local production of bicycles and parts was worth Yen 18,701,000.

The following year production receded to about Yen 15,000,000, but in 1931 and subsequently the output has expanded with surprising uniformity. The 1932 production was valued at Yen 22,000,000 and that of 1933, at Yen28,500,000. Figures for 1934 are as yet unavailable, but, judged by the way the domestic demand is augmenting and exports continue to hold their own, the tendency to a rising production must have persisted.

Table 1. Production of Bicycles and Parts.

	Total value	Bicycle number	Parts	
1929....	18,701	2,563	90,285	16,133
1930....	14,996	2,790	136,985	12,206
1931....	15,753	2,036	105,088	13,747
1932....	21,983	1,316	63,988	20,667
1933....	28,538	2,142	118,405	26,396

In referring to table 1, wherein the value of parts far surpass that of complete bicycles, the fact should be borne in mind that most of this country are engaged in the manufacture of parts only, and but a few in assembling. Osaka, Tokyo, Aichi and Hyogo are the most important prefectures for bicycles production, their combined output being 90 per cent of the whole.

A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Figures in Table 1 are obtained from the factory Statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Industry, covering plants the so-called bicycle factories in employing five or more operatives. Because of the fact that production of bicycle parts does not require high standard of technical skill, and that, when business is conducted on a modest scale, the necessary capital is almost negligible, a good many proprietors carry on a basis suggesting the cottage industry system. The majority depend for the necessary labour on the women and young men of their own families. There are no authentic figures in respect of the volume and value of this class of production. But some idea can be gained of the combined production of the "Factory Law" plants and the "cottage industry" system from the number of bicycles in use. At the end of 1933 these amounted to as many as 6,524,000 for the whole of Japan. The life of a bicycle varies according to locality and other circumstances, ranging from one or two years in busy cities to as many as seven or eight in quiet provincial districts. However inclusive of parts used for repair and assuming three and a half years as the average life of usefulness of a machine, approximately onethird of the bicycles enumerated will have to be replaced annually. This means that about 1,864,000 new machines are purchased, at an average price to the manufacturer of say Yen 20 per machine, or Yen 37,300,000. On this basis and inclusive of exports, the total 1934 production is estimated at Yen 62,000,000. But if the life of a bicycle be computed at four years, then last year's production was worth Yen 57,000,000 and of at five years, Yen 51,000,000.

NUMBER INCREASES

People have been under the impression that the bicycle, like the rickshaw, wouldds appear from the streets as other means of transportation developed. But the contrary has proved to be the case, as the figures in Table 2 indicate. In the domestic market, the Hokkaido and Korea are regarded as the promising, but other sections are not expected to keep up the pace of demand sustained heretofore. But it is also thought unlikely that its use will decline and there is the further consideration of a normal increase in keeping with increased population. Altogether, the country can be counted on as requiring from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 new cycles a year.

Table 2. Bicycles in Use in Japan

	Number of bicycles	Persons per bicycle
1926....	4,370,957	14
1927....	4,751,678	13
1928....	5,025,124	12
1929....	5,318,230	12
1930....	5,779,297	11
1931....	6,000,450	10
1932....	6,356,157	10
1933....	6,524,028	10

Exports of cycle frames, parts, and tires have been on the increase since 1926. After a recession in 1930 and 1931, subsequent years have registered an expansion in geometrical progression. Exports were valued at Yen 5,000,000 in 1931; at Yen 8,000,000 in 1932; at Yen 16,000,000 in 1933; and at Yen 25,000,000 in 1934.

HOLLAND HOLDS UTRECHT FAIR

Large Number Of Foreign Exhibits Shown

(From A Correspondent.)

The 33rd Royal Netherlands Industries Fair was held in Utrecht recently and gave an accurate view of the economical conditions prevailing in Holland at present. Times have become rather more serious for the industry as well as for the trade in this country, owing to the increasing dislocation of international commercial intercourse. Furthermore there is a feeling of insecurity as regards the development of the political situation in Europe as well as in other parts of the world the curve of prosperity still has a tendency to point downwards and there remains the problem of unemployment. On the other hand, industry and trade still show a most remarkable economical activity, adapting themselves rapidly to always changing conditions and displaying an undiminished energy in searching for new areas for the disposal of merchandise.

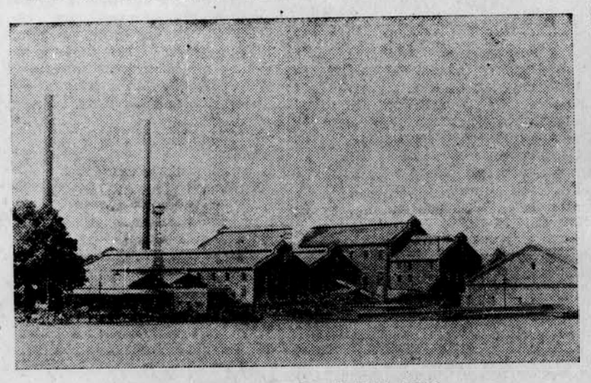
The autumn fair, 1935, will be remembered as a fair of which a more or less serious disposition was the key-note but from a business point of view results were favourable. Participants numbered 1079, which is only 50 less than the number of participants of the autumn fair 1934: the rented space amounted to 12,800 M2. (as against 13,200 M2 last autumn).

FOREIGN INTEREST

A happy interest was shown from abroad as regards participation in the last autumn fair. Four countries—France, Italy, Germany and Austria—participated and their official stands aroused fervent admiration, both in respect to quantity and quality of the goods. Moreover, the display showed excellent taste in all respects.

As was the case with all autumn fairs, there was a special section

(Continued on page 12—Col. 6).



HINDUSTAN SUGAR MILLS, LTD.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES NUMBER

Marathi Magazine's Venture

The editor of "Udyama", the well-known Marathi magazine devoted to Industries and Agriculture, writes:—

"We have decided to publish a special number on "Village Uplift and Cottage Industries of India" on the 1st of January 1936. The work of this special number is progressing and we have been receiving useful information from Provincial Governments, States, organisers and individuals.

Detailed information on the following heads will be most thankfully accepted.

(1) List of village industries that in your opinion can be successfully started in villages and notes on them.

(2) Articles on one or more village industries.

(3) A general plan which in your opinion is best for village uplift work.

(4) Various means of propaganda for the work and their application.

(5) Articles on actual experiments carried on at some villages.

(6) The conditions of villagers and their lands.

(7) Special articles with facts and figures on one of the following.

(i) Spinning & Weaving, (ii) Cattle Breeding, (iii) Milk & its products, (iv) Poultry, (v) Fruit Cultivation, (vi) Improved means of agriculture, (vii) Work of Co-operative Societies, (viii) Work of Village uplift Associations, (ix) Ideal scheme for a village uplift worker.

Special prizes will be awarded for good articles, photographs, cartoons, etc."

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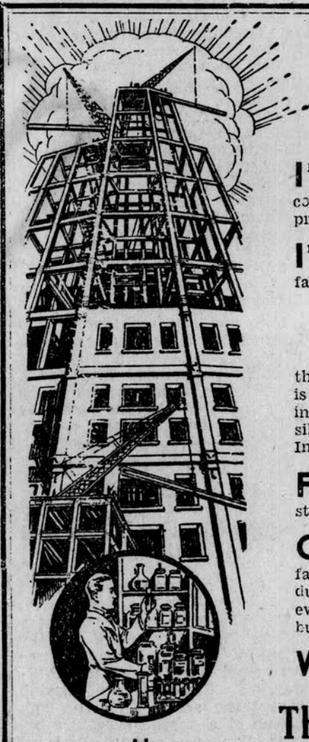


PROGRESS

Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

In no other field of India's industrial production does scientific research occupy as dominant a place as in the manufacture of Tata Steel.

TISCROM

the registered trade name which Tata high tensile steel bears, is the crowning achievement of elaborate research undertaken in our Research Laboratory for the development of high tensile structural steel from indigenous basic materials to suit Indian conditions and requirements.

Production of TISCROM on a commercial scale by us renders India independent of foreign supply of high tensile structural steel.

Consistent with our progressive policy of serving the interests of the country we now offer our large modern plant facilities, organization and accumulated experience for the production of TISCROM quality high tensile structural steel for every purpose and requirement of Indian constructional and building industry.

We solicit enquiries and shall be glad to furnish full particulars on application to our Sales Department.

The TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ltd.

100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Office:—24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

League Football Surprises

Arsenal And Aston Villa Routed

WEST BROMWICH AVENGE CUP FINAL DEFEAT

LONDON, November 2.

There were several surprising results in to-day's football matches. Of these the greatest was the defeat of Arsenal by Brentford in the presence of 38,000 spectators. Brentford gave display of a virile attack, Arsenal defending practically throughout. Brentford obtained both the goals in the first half. Burns found the net in 20 minutes from the start and 6 minutes later Hopkins scored their second goal the ball striking Robert's boot. Crossing over Arsenal made a persistent attack but their play was overelaborate. Bastin and Parkin exchanged places after 77 minutes. James allowed the ball to pass to Parkin who scored the Arsenal's solitary goal.

CUPFINAL DEFEAT AVENGED

West Bromwich gained revenge for the Cupfinal defeat. Both sides played delightful football. Wednesday were the first to score, Dewar shooting-in in the fifth minute. Albion were the faster and cleverer team. Wood equalised.

After the interval Albion quickened the pace and controlled better. Wood and Sandford scored within three minutes. Mahon added the fourth. Richardson enabled them to draw further away. Hoop responded for Wednesday.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR VILLA

Villa suffered another crushing home defeat which is the sixth of the season. Craven and Glover netted within the first seven minutes. Villa attacked but for long periods were unable to break through the opponents who in the 24th minute increased lead through Glover.

In the second half, Glover made no mistake with a terrific drive from the edge of the penalty area. McLuckie reduced the deficit but Glover replied for Grimsby. Houghton scored Villa's second goal direct from Freekick. Dyson put Grimsby further ahead.

SWANSEA THRASHED

Forty-three thousand spectators saw Tottenham who had internationals Alsford and George Hunt in side to administer a thrashing to Swansea. The home team played a more convincing game throughout and led 3-1 at the interval Hall scoring twice and Fullwood sending in their third goal from penalty. Martin replied for Swansea.

On changing ends Swansea was handicapped by the loss of central half. Morrison Evans and Morrison added further goals for the home team and towards the end Milne and Hall scored penalty goals for the respective sides.

Cunliffe was in magnificent form for Everton, scoring four of their goals Dean being responsible for the fifth.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, November 2.

The following are the results of the League football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston villa 2, Grimsby 6;
Bolton 3, Blackburn 1;
Brentford 2, Arsenal 1;
Derby 3, Manchester City 0;
Everton 5, Stoke 1;
Huddersfield 2, Chelsea 0;
Middlesbrough 2, Liverpool 2;
Portsmouth 2, Sunderland 2;
Preston 3, Birmingham 1;
Sheffield Wednesday 2, West-Bromwich 5;
Wolverhampton 3, Leeds 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 1, Blackpool 2;
Bradford City 2, Bury 0;
Burnley 2, Southampton 0;
Charlton 4, Norwich 1;
Fulham 3, Sheffield United 1;
Hull 2, Nottingham Forest 1;
Manchester United 0, Leicester 1;
New Castle 3, Westham 3;
Plymouth 1, Doncaster 3;
Portvale 3, Bradford 2;
Tottenham 7, Swansea 2.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bournemouth 1, Coventry 1;
Bristol Rovers 5, Brighton 2;
Cardiff 0, Aldershot 1;
Claptonorient 1, Queenspark Rangers 0;
Crystalpalace 5, Milwall 0;
Gillingham 3, Swindon 1;
Luton 7, Newport 0;
Northampton 0, Bristolcity 2;
Nottscounty 3, Exeter 1;
Reading 2, Torquay 0;
Southend 1, Watford 1.

THIRD DIVISION

Accrington 3, Walsall 1;
Barrow 3, Oldham 0;
Chester 4, Hartlepools 0;
Chesterfield 5, Darlington 1;
Crewe 0, Tranmere 0;
Lincoln 1, Mansfield 2;
Newbrighton 1, Halifax 4;
Rochdale 1, Rotherham 1;
Southport 0, Carlisle 3;
Stockport 3, Gateshead 1;
York 1, Wrexham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

Aberdeen 4, Queen of South 3;
Albion 2, Kilmarnock 3;
Arbroath 1, Partick 1;
Ary 3, Hibernians 0;
Celtic 4, Dundee 2;
Dunfermline 2, Airdrieonians 0,
Hamilton 0, Clyde 0;
Hearts 6, St. Johnstone 1;
Rangers 3, Queenspark 3;
Thirdlanark 2, Motherwell 1.—Reuter's Special.

New Zealand Beat London Counties

LONDON, November 2.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

London Counties 0, New Zealand 11 (at Twickenham).
Cheshire 3, Lancashire 36 (at Birkenhead Park);
Northumberland 0, Durham 0 (at Gusforth);
Notts Lincs and Derby 6, North Midlands 31 (at Beeston);
Yorkshire 9, Cumberland 6 (at Huddersfield);
Bristol 4, Harlequins 3;
London Scottish 5, Cambridge University 3;
London Welsh 9, Rosslyn Park 6;
Moseley 3, Leicester 15;
Newport 9, Gloucester 0;
Northampton 0, Bedford 9;
O.M.T. 6, Blackheath 13;
Oxford University 20, Richmond 9;
Guys Hospital 8, Old Blues 13;
Bath 19, Portsmouth Services 0;
Cardiff 3, Llanelly 8;
Coventry 14, Aldershot Services 0;
Pontypridd 0, Neath 11;
Edinburghacads 13, Glasgowacads 8;
Watsonians 7, Royal High School 3;
International Trials 19, Midlands North 15 (at St. Andrews);
Munster 3, Ulster 8 (at Cork);
Probables 31, Possibles 8 (at Neath).—Reuter's Special.

Swinton Beat Leads

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 2.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Batley 19, Acton 5;
Bramley 13, Rochdale 20;
Broughton 13, Wigan 7;
Castleford 6, Hull 8;
Halifax 15, Leigh 4;
Hullkingston Rovers 0, Widnes 0,
Hunslet 25, Bradford 15;
Keighley 23, Featherstone 14;
Liverpool 6, Salford 5;
Oldham 31, Dewsbury 10;
St. Helens 2, Barrow 8;
Streatham 14, St. Helens 2;
Swinton 15, Leeds 11;
Wakefield 9, Huddersfield 10;
Warrington 4, York 2.

Carr and Hodgson scored for Liverpool in a keenly contested game, Middlesbrough replying through Camsell and Birkett, the latter taking a corner kick which was diverted to the goal by Riley.—Reuter's Special.

G. I. P. OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Sequel To Fatal Accident At Vile Parle

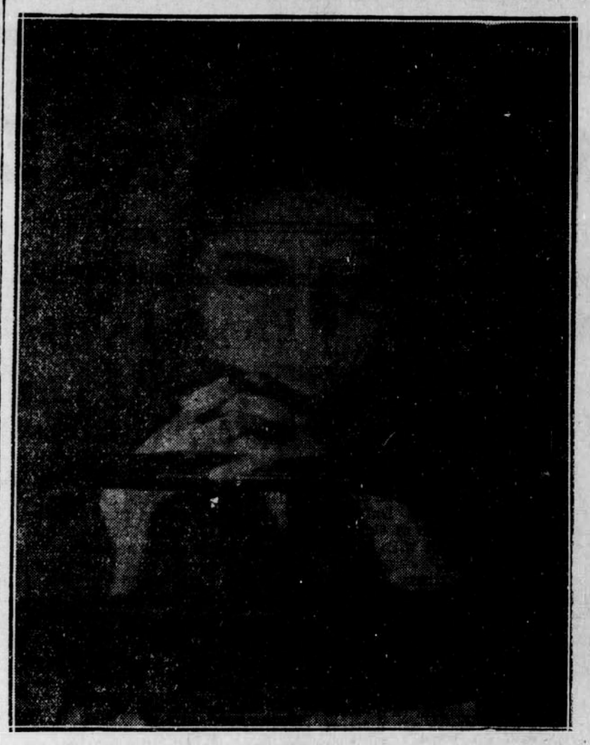
(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

The Vile Parle police inspectors Messrs Khan and Rane effected the arrest of one Mr. Lamb, a European employee of the G. I. P Railway, on the charge of having caused the accident on the 20th ultimo at a sharp curvature between Santacruz and Vile Parle, on the Ghodbunder Road, where'n three Bhaiyas were knocked down.

Mr. Lamb was arrested and brought down to the police station for cross-examination and the recording of his evidence, which I understand lasted fairly long.

He was released on bail and will be prosecuted when inquiries are complete.



"IN A PENSIVE MOOD."
—Photo by M. Rezai, A.R.P.S. (Universal Arts League Camera Class).

WEEK-END CRICKET

Interesting Match Between Dr. Kanga's XI & Hindu Team

A cricket match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday, between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Hindu Representative XI. The visitors made 198, Nagerwala contributing 65 as top-scorer. The Home team replied with 241 for nine wickets, K. Boze and M. Naidu scoring 53 each. The scores are as under:—

DR. KANGA'S XI

F. K. Nariman c Divekar, b Banerji	6
N. D. Nagerwala c Jai, b Divekar	65
N. F. Cantinwala c Godambe, b Talpade	11
E. B. Abra l.b.w. b Naidu ..	14
H. Printer c Banerji, b Godambe	12
F. R. Turki c Godambe b Naidu	28
H. N. Contractor l.b.w. b Banerji	10
J. Lawyer c Talpade, b Naidu	1
K. Tara pore l.b.w. b Naidu ..	6
F. Paveri (not out) ..	20
P. Dhondy, b Banerji	8
Extras	23
Total ..	198

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. Banerji 3 for 33.
R. Godambe 1 for 44.
D. Talpade 1 for 16.
K. Divekar 1 for 37.
C. S. Naidu 4 for 45.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI

L. P. Jai c Pavri b Tarapore ..	13
K. Boze c Pavri b Lawyer ..	53
M. Naidu c Tarapore, b Lawyer ..	53
B R. Patel, b Dhondy ..	30
S. Banerji (run out) ..	41
S. Godambe l.b.w. b Dhondy ..	0
C. Naidu, c Printer, b Dhondy ..	42
R. Wadker c Nagerwala b Lawyer ..	1
D. Talpade c Nagerwala, b Dhondy	4
K. Diveker (did not bat)	
C Shethe (not out)	0
Extras ..	4
Total (for 9 wkts.)	241

BOWLING ANALYSIS

J. Lawyer 3 for 72.
P. Dhondy 4 for 50.
K. Tarapore 1 for 43.

CUSTOMS V. BOMBAY GYM.

Customs were the visitors at the Bombay Gymkhana on Sunday and they scored 209 runs for 9 wickets against the latters' 216 for 6 wickets. R. G. Hopkins was the top-scorer and secured 82 runs for the Bombay Gymkhana.

Alleged Gamblers Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

Upon suspicion the I.B. Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Bedekar raided one house No. 281 in Pachha Peth where nine persons were alleged to be found gambling in American cotton futures.

The arrested persons were sent under the section 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act to the City Magistrate for trial. A great sensation has been created in the city.

Our Madras Letter

LAST DAYS OF JUSTICITES?

Prospects Of Congress Victory In Andhra Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Ever since the Madras meetings of the Congress concluded a whirlwind campaign is being carried on in the local vernacular press. "Prajabandhu", a powerful Telugu biweekly has been consistently attacking Messrs. Satyamurty and Prakasam. The younger section of the Congress also seem to favour this view. Dr. Pattabhi also is carrying on a regular campaign both in the press and on the platform.

LAST DAYS OF JUSTICITES?

Elections to the Local Boards in many districts of Andhra are soon coming off. They have become a hot-bed for the Justice Party which has been in power all these days. Prof. N. G. Ranga, who has just returned after an extensive tour of Andhra told me that the last days of the Justice Party are drawing near. Voters are more enthusiastic now than they were at the last Assembly elections.

DR. PATTABHI'S CHANCES.

Speculation is rife regarding the presidentship of the Lucknow Congress. So far there have been only four names before the public but interest seems to centre round only three from whom, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru excepted, Dr. Pattabhi stands greater chances.

During the Madras meeting I have had occasion to sound leaders from various parts most of whom gave Dr. Pattabhi a place next to Pandit Jawaharlal. Certain Congressmen of Tamilnad still seem to think that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari stands a chance.

The Andhra Congress Committee is solidly behind Dr. Pattabhi and it is thought that if Dr. Pattabhi does not stand in his way Satyamurty and his group would support him. Prof. Ranga the other day issued a statement supporting Dr. Pattabhi in the name of the peasants and the radical section of the Congress. His suggestion has met with considerable approval, though it was thought in certain quarters that he has taken a great risk in supporting Dr. Pattabhi an 'unrepentant Gandhist.'

MEANING OF ART IN HUMAN LIFE

Gerard's Address At Kalyan Exhibition

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, Nov. 1.

The 'Chitrakar Mandal' of Kalyan had recently held an exhibition in the Kalyan Municipal Hall.

The exhibits were divided into various sections. The most prominent among them being 'Landscapes,' 'Portraits' and 'Compositions.' There was also a good collection of needle work, lace work and embroidery.

This was the first exhibition of its kind ever held in Kalyan and the public response was very encouraging. About 2,000 persons visited the exhibition.

WHAT ART MEANS

The exhibition was opened by Mr. Dy. Director of the J. J. School of Arts.

During the course of his speech he observed:

"I would like to say that art adds considerably to human comfort and pleasure; for without art the world would be a materialistic place and would reduce life to a mere existence. The word art is very loosely used nowadays. We apply this term to many a things in order to give it an an atmosphere of respectability. We speak of the art of warfare which of course is very foolish; for with a conscience based on artistic experience we should hesitate to destroy life and the beautiful things in the world. Then again we are at liberty to punch a man on the nose and receive a purse full of money for doing it, providing we call it the "art of boxing." Such things do not belong to the realm of art.

"It will come as a welcome consolation to many to know that it is possible to be an artist without painting a picture. One can think artistically and thereby enrich one's mental outlook upon life. Art is a universal language irrespective of country or creed and there are fundamentals in art which always existed and will continue to exist as long as there is a human race. Although ideas may change with different periods the underlying principles remain, and I repeat that art should receive the utmost encouragement by all who attach importance to the comfort and pleasure of living."

Malcolm Wins 15 Miles Cycle Race In Fine Style

Miss Vajifdar Successful In 2 Miles Race Open To Ladies

The Malcolm Cycling Club held two open events on Sunday morning round the Oval which attracted a large crowd. The officials had a difficult task in keeping the track free from obstruction but succeeded in their efforts and the races ended satisfactorily much to the relief of the organizers.

Punctually at 7-10 a.m. the 2 Miles Cycle Race for girls commenced. Seven competitors lined up and were dispatched to an even start by Mr. R. I. D'Avoine It was early evident that Miss Vajifdar's greater experience would stand her in good stead. She held the lead till the end and though pressed by Miss Bhanumati won very easily. Miss Joke secured third place a long way behind. The timing returned was 6 minutes 25 seconds.

Twenty-four cyclists made an attempt to secure the fine trophy awarded to the winner of the 15 miles race. After drawing up near the Prince of Wales Statue the competitors broke the line to an excellent start. Keeping close together they jockeyed for positions. Dady leading the way followed by Shroff, Pal. R. Perkins, Shanker Koli, Gerrard and Bastani. In the fourth lap near the Clock Tower Perkins came to grief bringing down Pai, Shroff, Gerrard and Bastani. Shroff's cycle was damaged but Gerrard and Bastani remounted and made a plucky effort to catch the leaders. Soon after the mishap the field closed up again and the pace did not improve until the tenth, eleventh and twelfth laps, when Malcolm made a forward move closely pursued by Pedder, Bastani and Gerrard. With a clear run Malcolm sprinted home in fine style winning comfortably from Gerrard and Bastani who fought hard for the second prize. Considering the nature of the track and the obstruction caused at the main curve near the Bandstand end, the timing of 37 minutes, 52-4/5 seconds was quite fair.

At the conclusion of the main event, Mrs. F. W. Thornback presented the trophies to the prize-winners.

Results:—

15 MILES CYCLE RACE

MALCOLM ..	1
GERRARD ..	2
BASTANI ..	3
PEDDER ..	4

2 MILES CYCLE RACE

MISS VAJIFDAR ..	1
MISS BHANUMATI ..	2
MISS JOKE ..	3

SHRINIVAS MILL STRIKE

Not Fizzled Out—Press Report Contradicted

Mr. V. B. Karnik writes:—

The strike in the Shriniwas Mill situated off Fergusson Road is still continuing. The news appearing in some papers that the strike has fizzled out is not correct. The fact is that some of the old workers of the Gray Winding department resumed work on Friday morning under pressure from the management. But more than 250 strikers are still out and are determined to continue the strike till their demand about the restoration of wage cut is granted by the management.

There was no lack of effort on the part of the strikers to approach the management and to negotiate a settlement. But the management did not have even the courtesy of replying to the letter sent on their behalf by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. Thereafter the women workers tried to meet the manager at his place but he refused to see them It is learnt that he is insisting on their seeking reinstatment only through the Labour Officer The women had therefore no other alternative but to continue the strike.

On Saturday morning all the women strikers gathered before the Mill as usual and kept their ceaseless watch against the entry of blacklegs. At about 9 a.m. a meeting was held at which Mr. S. P. Bhise the vice-president of the Girni Kamgar Union presided. The meeting was addressed amongst others by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who exhorted the strikers to remain firm till their very modest demand about the restoration of the wage cut was granted.

NO PRIVILEGES TO PRINCES

Broach Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, (By Mail).

The local municipality has definitely said no to the letter of the District Magistrate, demanding special privileges for the personal luggage of the Indian Princes. Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai explained the whole problem and declared that the local municipality was unable to differentiate between man and man and hence the Board could not grant any special privilege to the Indian Princes for their personal luggage.

The Wadapadu Youngmen's Association congratulated Mr. Shantilal Manekial Dalal on Sunday. Saiyad Asadall, M. Doctor and Mr. Kantilal Choksi addressed the gathering. Special stress was laid on Hindu-Muslim Unity and spreading of education among the masses. After garlanding the guest the meeting came to a close.

Swami Vivekananda took Samadhi to-day morning before a large audience. The District Magistrate presided. At 8 P. M. Swamiji emerged out from the hole in which he was buried in the morning.

LIFE INSURANCE is the modern method by which men make the uncertain certain, and the unequal equal. It is the means by which success is guaranteed. It is part charity, and part business, BUT ALL COMMON SENSE.

LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE POLICIES

NOTE:—The advantage of this plan is that the policy holder is relieved from the necessity of paying premiums in his old age, and knows the maximum amount of premiums he can be called upon to pay.

These policies, besides being non-forfeitable, acquire a surrender and a paid-up value after 2 years' premiums have been paid, and continue to participate in the profits of the society upto the time of the death of the assured even after the specified premiums have ceased.

Write for a prospectus or send for our representative

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Dhariwal
REGD TRADE MARK
LOHIS
IN BRIGHT COLOURS
AT ALL PRICES.
SAMPLES & ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS FROM DEPT. 43
The DHARIWAL
ESTD. 1920
WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL PUNJAB
AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS. 139 LRB

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 8, 1992.
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1351.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 20, 1305.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Hightide 5-17; 17-36.
Lowtide: 12-06; 23-33.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SHIVAJI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The school will reopen to-day (Monday) after the Diwali Holidays in the Municipal School premises at Poibowdi Naka.

G. V. SAYANA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total attendance during the month of October was 1,664, out of whom 953 were men, 711 were women.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of October the number of patients treated was 1,411 men, 1,019 women and 1,461 children: Total 3,891. Average per day 126.

C. J. S. CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

In the month of October 6,011 patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 2,896 men, 2,590 women and 525 children and 5 patients have taken advantage of the maternity hospital of the Trust.

B. P. PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The meeting of the Subjects Committee of this Conference was held in the office of the Receptoin Committee. Sjt. N. B. Khadke (Sholapur) was unanimously elected President for the Conference. The resolutions on the economic and political demands for the Conference were drafted.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Ervad Rustom Dastur Dinshw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Basic Tenets of the Zoroastrian Religion. Humata, Hukhta, Huarshta."

BOMBAY SHOP WORKERS' UNION.

A public meeting of Bombay shop workers will be held under the auspices of Bombay Shop Workers' Union to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, where Mr. Bakhale's Shop Bill will be supported. Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah will preside.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

The school RE-OPENS TO-DAY at 10-30 a.m. after the October Holidays for the 2nd term.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"China Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Zamana" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Let 'em Have it" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"She" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Colonel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Call of the Savage." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Indian Programme: Hindustani Songs.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme: The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
2 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Gramophone Records compiled from Listeners' Requests.
6-30 p.m. "Hali—The Great Urdu Poet." By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas (Great Grandson of the Poet).
6-45 p.m. Instrumental Solos. K. R. Tipnis, Flute. Ramakant Mungre, Mandolin.
7-25 p.m. Light Classical Songs, by Sadashiv Despande.
8-25 p.m. Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (Marathi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-45 p.m. The News. Weather report, News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9-30 p.m. European Programme: "India and the World."
9-40 p.m. The Art Players. Orchestra. "Wazurka." "Claire de Lune," "Menuet". Hazel David: (1) "The Rose of Tralee" (2) "Life." Orchestra: "Melodie," "Larghetto," "Frasquita." Hazel David: "A Farewell"; "Ave Maria." Orchestra: "Gopak," "Liebestraum," "Springtime."
11 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-15 p.m. "The New Hebrides." A talk about life and adventure in a little-known part of the world by Evelyn Cheesman.
8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
9 p.m. "Looking Backwards." A dramatic review of events, great and small, during the past four months.
9-40 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10 p.m. News.
10-20 p.m. Gypsy Music.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition in connection with the United Goud Saraswat Brahman Parishad will remain open to-day from 3 to 9 p.m. at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, and will close finally to-night.

VENKATESA THIRTHAVARI

The ninth day festival of Sri Venkatesa Baghwan (Thirthavari) Samundra Snan will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at Chowpatty between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. There will be a grand night procession in the Silver Vimanam during night.

THE REGAL

Daily 3 Shows at
4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Note the change in timing of our after-dinner show.

3 STAR HIT!

How they fell for the lady called "China Doll"!

LEWIS STONE
ROSALIND RUSSELL
DUDLEY DIGGES
C. AUBREY SMITH

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Note the Change in timing of our after-dinner show.

RICHARD ARLEN
VIRGINIA BRUCE
in UNITED ARTISTS'
LET 'EM HAVE 'IT

A saga of the men and women who dedicate their lives to social security, fighting and dying that YOU may have peace!

DUTCH AIR SERVICE

Revised Time-Table

The following revised time table of the eastbound service of the Dutch (K. L. M.) Company will come into force with effect from 5th November:—

Bushire	dep. Tuesday	Saturday
Jask	dep. Tuesday	Saturday
Karachi	arr. Tuesday	Saturday
Calcutta	arr. Wednesday	Sunday
Calcutta	dep. Wednesday	Sunday
Rangoon	arr.. Wednesday	Sunday
Rangoon	dep. Thursday	Monday
Medan	arr. Thursday	Monday

The time table of the westbound service remains unchanged and the service during the winter will be operated as per time table now in force which is given below:—

Medan	dep. Thursday	Sunday
Rangoon	arr. Thursday	Sunday
Rangoon	dep. Friday	Monday
Calcutta	arr. Friday	Monday
Karachi	arr. Saturday	Tuesday
Karachi	dep. Saturday	Tuesday
Jask	arr. Saturday	Tuesday
Bushire	arr. Saturday	Tuesday

The latest day and hour of posting of air mail articles at the Bombay G. P. O. for places in Iran and Northern and Central Sumatra for transmission by the twice a week Dutch (K. L. M.) air mail service will be as shown below:—

EASTWARD

Ordinary corres. for Northern and Central Sumatra 4-30 p.m. Monday and Friday.
Regd. corres. for the above places 4 p.m. Monday and Friday.

WESTWARD

Ordinary corres. for Jask, Bushire and Iran 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday.
Regd. corres. for the above places 5 p.m. Wednesday 3 p.m. Saturday.

The latest hour of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hours.

AIR MAIL POSTING TIMING AT G. P. O.

Air Mail correspondence for the following air mail lines will be closed in the Bombay G. P. O. on the day and at the hour noted against each:

	Day	Hour.
Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service (North bound)	Tuesday & Saturday	8-30 a.m.
Karachi-Madras air mail service (South bound)	Friday & Monday	11-30 a.m.
Karachi-Croydon Imperial Airways (through North-bound Karachi-Madras air mail service	Tuesday and Saturday	8-30 a.m.
Karachi-Calcutta (Trans-Continental air mail service)	Tuesday & Saturday	8-30 a.m.
Calcutta-Singapore (Trans-Continental air mail service continuation)	Wednesday and Saturday	6-30 p.m.
Singapore-Australia	Wednesday	6-30 p.m.
Dutch (K.L.M. Service (Calcutta-Dutch East Indies for Northern & Central Sumatra)	Monday and Friday	4-30 p.m.
French (Air Orient) Service (Calcutta-Saigon)	Sunday	5-30 p.m.
French (Air Orient) Service (Karachi to Jask-Bushire)	Tuesday	8-30 a.m.
Perth Adelaide	Tuesday	6-30 p.m.
Karachi-Lahore	Tuesday & Saturday	8-30 a.m.
Dutch (K.L.M.) Service (Karachi to Jask-Bushire)	Wednesday & Saturday	6-30 p.m.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Postmaster.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when discussion on Ervad Rustam Dinshah Dastur Meherjirana's discourse on "the Praise of the Holy Gathas" will be held and the discourse will be conducted further.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE ON "SOUL"

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shahpurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom Classes presently current in the hall.

INDO-KENYA LINK

Mahatma Is Best Informed Man, Says E. African Congress Chief

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Mr. J. B. Pandya, President of the East African Indian National Congress who arrived here from Wardha after discussing with Mahatma Gandhi the present state of affairs in connection with Indian settlement in Kenya, left last night for New Delhi to interview the Viceroy.

Interviewed by the "United Press" prior to his departure as to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Pandya said that Gandhiji was the greatest authority in India on questions affecting Indians Overseas and particularly so in regard to African questions. He found Gandhiji close in touch with main issues facing the Indian community in Kenya.

RIGHT STAND.

Mr. Pandya continuing observed:—

"I made a detailed statement on the present position of Indian settlers in Kenya and gave Mahatma Gandhi a fair picture of the state of affairs in that country and the outlines of our stand on various political and economic issues confronting us. I had long discussion on these issues and in the end it was satisfactory to find that the political strategy which we had evolved in that country and the stand we have been taking on the economic issues affecting us in conformity with local conditions and circumstances, were entirely in the right direction, and while it may require adjustments here and there according to the circumstances, the general principles of our stand on various issues for safeguarding our political and economic interests are sound and correct."

INDO-KENYA LINK.

In conclusion Mr. Pandya laid stress on the necessity of increasing recognition on the part of Indian leaders and the Indian Press of this fundamental factor in understanding the East African issues. The Indians in Kenya are grateful for general sympathy and consideration with which their cause is supported in India without differentiation based on parties or personalities but such support would be more effective if more attention was given to acquire accurate knowledge of facts, circumstances and conditions prevailing in East Africa. It is perhaps necessary under the present circumstances that the Kenya Indians should provide such a link between Indian and Kenya. The possibilities of such a step would be explored by him on his return to Kenya, observed Mr. Pandya.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M.	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.
TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

Alleged Gamblers Arrested

The police raided a house at Ripon Road, Madanpura, on Saturday night and arrested six Muslims who are alleged to have been caught gambling. Cards and some money were found.

Those taken into custody will be charged under the Gambling Act.

CARROM TOURNAMENTS

Under the auspices of the Students' Library, Parel, the above Tournaments will be held for F and G Wards only, from 19th November. The competitors are requested to register their names before 15th November. There are two divisions, (1) Seniors and (2) Juniors, and entrance fee is annas eight and four respectively.

Silver cups will be presented to winners.

Secretary's Office is situated at Kassambhai Munji Bldg., near Eye Hospital, 1st floor, Room No. 12, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

DESPATCH CLERK IN TROUBLE

Alleged Theft, Attempt At Absconding And Its Sequel

A despatch clerk, Shantilal Moolchand, is alleged to have robbed his employer of Rs. 1,046-8 and absconded with the amount.

It is stated that on Thursday night, Bhagwanji Pandia who is the proprietor of the Batliwalla Theatre at Falkland Road, having collected the proceeds of the night placed the money in a cloth bag and locked it in a safe.

The next morning he sent his casher Govind Rama to fetch the amount who discovered that there was no money in the safe. The despatch clerk was found to be missing.

A search was immediately organized in all directions, and one of the search party, Lal Shanker Sunderji, located the accused at Dadar station. He was immediately handed over to the Rly. Police who discovered the sum of Rs. 981/6/9, and a ticket to Jetalsar in his possession.

Further enquiries are in progress.

Miss Tarangini Nilkanth

Miss Tarangini Nilkanth, the youngest daughter of Lady Vidyagauri and the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth, who had gone to London in September, 1934, to prosecute further studies in pedagogy, has passed with distinction the examination of L. T. C. of the London University and obtained a diploma for the same. She has received high proficiency in Physical Training in which subject she has done exceedingly well. Miss Tarangini is a graduate in Science of the Bombay University and has been connected with the Ahmedabad Mahila Pathshala of Karve's University and with municipal schools. She returned from England last September.

Naigaum Harijans Support Dr. Ambedkar

A largely attended public meeting of the depressed classes of Bombay was held at Naigaum on Saturday night when Mr. D. V. Naik of the Social Equality League presided. Several speakers including Messrs. Changdeo Mohite, Divakar Pagare, Shankerrao Wadvalker, Ganpat Buva Jadhav and others spoke on the treatment accorded to the depressed classes by the caste-Hindus. They explained how the depressed classes were being driven out of the Hindu fold by the caste-Hindus by the refusal of equality of status, the birth-right of every human being. The speakers explained how the depressed classes would not be satisfied by mere removal of untouchability. What they wanted was complete freedom and absolute equality in all the spheres. They found the Hindu religion fundamentally incapable of providing these essentials, on account of which the depressed classes he decided to abandon it.

The president asked the Hindus to take a timely warning and congratulated the Depressed Classes on their bold stand which alone, he said, will ultimately emancipate them.

A resolution upholding the Yeola decision and expressing complete confidence in Dr. Ambedkar was unanimously passed.

Open Tennis Tournament

The Hon. Secretary of the Club writes:—

The Rifah-i-am Athletic Club has decided to hold an Open Lawn Tennis Tournament and the dates sanctioned by the A.I.L.T.A. for the Open Events are from 24th November to 1st December and the Handicap Events from 27th November to 5th December.

In addition to the usual Open and Handicap events the Committee has also decided to hold Veterans Handicap Doubles (age limit 45 years and over), Juniors Singles (age limit 18 years and under) and Professionals Open Singles Championships. The Foreign Coach engaged by the Tennis Improvement Committee, Lucknow, will also be here about that time. Most of the leading Tennis Stars of India like E. V. Babb, Sohan Lal, Ranbir Singh, Sawhney, Y. Singh, C. L. Mehta, Brook Edwards, Azim, Ahad Hussain and Ghaus Mohd are expected to join. The Honorary Secretary will be pleased to furnish further information.

The second Gaya District Cow Protection Conference will be held under the presidentship of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M. L. A. on 5th and 6th November. At the place Gaya Gowrakhachhni Sabha.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Suburban Bus-Service.

The proposal for the extension of the bus route in the suburbs so that the service between Bombay and Andheri may be effectively linked up, deserves full consideration at the hands of the B. E. S. T., authorities. By extending their route upto the Bandra causeway, they would be indirectly helping the thorough organisation of the suburban bus timings. For though the enterprise is welcome, the suburban buses are few and far between and the service is yet to be popularised. But at the same time it must be pointed out that compared to the B. E. S. T. buses, the standard of the suburban buses appears to be deplorable and there can be no excuse for the authorities to allow such buses to run along the highway from Bandra to Andheri. If this is the type of comfort that passengers get, there is every justification for the suburban taxi-drivers to protest against the granting of licenses to the buses, which are affecting the taxi traffic. To bring the suburban bus traffic up-to-date, the B. E. S. T., should link up with the suburban buses; or, perhaps, it is the other way round. And the most important thing is that the authorities concerned should take every step to see that decent buses only are run on this route.

A Wrong Remedy

A suggestion has been made by the General Secretary, Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir, Bellasis Road, Bombay, to the Bombay Municipality to prevent kutchra being thrown from the windows of the Municipal and Improvement Trust Chawls. It has become a habit among the people living in these chawls, to throw waste food, water, rubbish, etc., from the windows of the chawls on the streets in front as well as at back of the chawls. Consequently the streets become dirty and give stink, endangering the health of the pedestrians and residents of the surrounding locality. A suggestion is, therefore, made to fit all the windows with wire nets so as to prevent inmates from throwing kutchra, etc., on the streets. There are very few buildings where kutchra, waste food, and rubbish are not thrown from the window but the suggestion provides hardly the right remedy. What is needed is a vigorous educative propaganda.

Week-End Trip For Bhatia Ladies

The Bhatia Stree Mandal has organised a trip from Nov. 15 to 19 to Nasik in response to the invitation extended to the Mandal from the Trustees of the Nasik Gawshala. The boarding and lodging arrangements are made by the organisers. Names can be enrolled at the various centres of the Mandal at Fort, Vadgadi and Ghatkoper. The time of the train and place is given here below:

Departure: On Nov. 15 at 7 a.m. by Nasik Express from Victoria Terminus.

Return train fare: Rs. 3-8 plus annas 8 bus fare.

PATHE

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1935

HARMFUL POLICY

Mr. Manu Subedar's speech at the third quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was a pretty severe, though mildly worded, indictment of Government's recent financial policy. The main features of that policy are failure to give due protection to indigenous industries, subordinating Indian interests to those of Britain, absence of adequate retrenchment, and consequent excessive taxation, the present Government of Britain has always supported the policy of protection, swears by Imperial preference and has imposed British preference upon India in defiance of her wishes. But the Government of India want "discriminating" protection and the Ottawa policy is certainly discriminating—in favour of Britain. Mr. Subedar pointed out how that policy of discrimination against non-British countries must have appeared "as an additional and deliberate blow to their trading activity" and how consequently it has injured India's trade with them. But Government seem bent more upon extending than on revising it.

A Fallacy Exposed

Against the industrialists' demand for adequate protection the present Finance Member has often urged the plea that protection has already been over-done in this country and that further protection will be prejudicial to the interests of agriculturists, who form nine-tenths of the country's population. Mr. Subedar has well exposed the fallacy of this plea by pointing out that "the greatest friend of agriculture in this country is the industry of the country" that agriculture itself is an industry needing protection, and that Government's policy of indifference has injured several agricultural industries. He has also pointed out how the injury caused by world depression and absence of State protection has been aggravated by "heavy taxation and a perverse policy in currency and exchange." It is hardly necessary to add that most of our economic ills are largely due to the fact that the present system of Government itself is little responsive to the real needs and demands of the people.

Self-Help

It follows, therefore, that no real relief to the people can be expected till the system of Government is made truly and completely responsible to the people. The new Constitution hardly transfers real responsibility to the people, and the Commercial Safeguards for British interests will effectually prevent Indian interests being duly safeguarded. It is, therefore, the foremost duty of all foresighted businessmen to help the country in all possible ways to obtain real responsible Government and to promote self-reliant measures like Swadeshi. So far as businessmen's duty to encourage the Swadeshi movement is concerned, we are glad to note that Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji commended to the Indian Merchants' Chamber the efforts made by Gandhiji to revive and promote small industries and urged it to take interest in them. It is to be honed that the Chamber will seriously consider the suggestion and devise ways to cooperate with the All-India Village Industries Association. Village industries need even more protection than the large scale industries in cities and towns.

Abyssinia's Appeal To League

The appeal of Abyssinia to the League of Nations for financial assistance deserves, in sheer justice, a full and immediate response. "Relying", the Ethiopian Note says, "on the guarantee of collective security embodied in the Covenant, the Ethiopian Government created neither arsenals, arms, munitions nor factories while the raising of the embargo on the export of arms to Ethiopia after the aggression had occurred has been only of slight assistance." It is clear that the League owes a moral obligation to Abyssinia to help her in resisting Italian aggression. And the least that League Powers ought to do at once is to grant that country liberal credits to enable her to buy the materials of defence. But unfortunately the nonchalance of the League towards the problem of Abyssinia, save as a possible source of a world war, does not encourage the hope that the call to help will evoke immediate and adequate response. This is evident from the leisurely manner in which the Powers are proceeding in the matter of sanctions.

Having given an unconscionably long period of preparation to Italy before even talking seriously of sanctions, they wasted weeks in discussions and when they finally formulated a comparatively ineffectual programme they yet again allowed Italy another long period of grace. The sanctions will be enforced on November 18. They will be of little help to Abyssinia as the following telegram from Rome amply proves: "Italy has long been making preparations by storing reserves. Immense quantities of imports appear to have been received in the ports in the last few weeks. Unprecedented quantities of goods are reported to have passed through the St. Gothard tunnel." It will take long months before the "economic siege" begins to be felt. What will have happened in the meantime to Abyssinia, which, if the Covenant has any meaning, is fighting to-day as much the League's battle as her own?

Insurance Business In India

Though insurance business in India may be said, long since, to have attained its majority, it is open to question if those responsible for it have even now grasped the correct principles that ought to govern its conduct. It is regarded, in the main, rather as a means of making money for the promoters, with comparatively little capital investment, and no bother about managing highly complicated machinery than as a great public service, which consists in the collective spread-over of the common contingencies of modern life, in their monetary form. Because the business is not yet appreciated as a necessary service, the element of profit dominates the entire enterprise; and the chance for a mutual, co-operative system of real insurance is negligible, if it operates at all. Because the business is primarily, if not exclusively, considered as a means of money-making, it has engendered a whole host of agents or canvassers—some of the most distinguished of whom are found to be wholly innocent of the very basis of insurance in an industrialised community. No wonder, then, that, despite the very extensive field open to the Indian entrepreneur in this accessory of modern industrialism, Indian enterprise has made relatively very little progress; and that progress is still confined to the old, worn-out tracks, with little originality and less imagination in the organisation of the service, and management of its business side. Take, for illustration, life insurance business. The largest proportion of the Indian Companies are engaged in that business only,—145 out of a total of 194; while even of the remaining 49, 34 carry on life insurance along with other business; so that only 15 insurance companies of Indian registration and management carry on insurance work other than life. In contrast with them, the non-Indian corporations engaged in this business concentrate on non-life business,—123 out of a total of 147 non-Indian companies working in India being engaged in insurance business other than life; while only 11 of this total are engaged exclusively in life insurance. The report of the Government Actuary in the Indian Insurance Year-Book for 1934, just issued, says: "The total life assurance business effected in India, and remaining in force at the end of 1933, amounted to 867 thousand policies, assuring a total sum of over 193 crores, including reversionary bonus additions, and having a premium income of 9-2/3 crores. Of this, the share of the Indian companies is represented by 636 thousand policies, assuring a sum of 114 crores, and having a premium income of 5-1/3 crores." Though the Indian concern has been making a steady progress, the non-Indian enterprise in this field still commands, according to this authority, the more lucrative slice of the business. Even in the latest year covered by the Report, the non-Indian policy averaged Rs. 3,126, while the Indian company's policy averaged Rs. 1,555. Though they have nearly 75 per cent of the total policies outstanding they insure less than 60 per cent of the total assurance and earn a still smaller premium income.

This is due, in a considerable measure, to the fact that the Indian life insurance business has not provided all the facilities and alternatives suited to the means, the contingencies, and objectives of the average Indian insured. They have chosen to follow the beaten track, offering some variety in the shape of endowment policies, annuities and the like: but the account of their operations does not reveal that close study of the real contingencies of Indian life, which would have itself suggested new methods of attracting, as well as serving the customar. And the branch of the business which follows the dividing plan,—and which can claim some sort of a novelty,—has its own risks, which make it not so very commendable. "The main defect," says the Government actuary, "of dividing insurance business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium or subscription, irrespective of their age on admission, ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years." Not only is this unsound in principle: it opens the door wide to frauds of all sorts, impossible to guard against in a country where registration of births and deaths is yet in its infancy. The insurance companies, again, do nothing, by way of educating the public, not only in perceiving the advantages of insuring but also in the ways and means of guarding against the common contingencies or risks against which insurance is sought to be effected. True, the average Indian is much too poor to think of such margins of safety as insurance implies. But even so, if the insurance concerns were really alive to their great task of national service, they could, through Government and local authorities, as well as by their own efforts, materially improve people's ability to face the ordinary ailments which take no small toll of life in India. Unless insurance is made a public and national concern: and unless the element of profit is eliminated from this whole business, there will be no hope of this wider vision being adopted and people being protected against the most common contingencies of social life. The principal investment for the assets of the Indian insurance companies are found in stock exchange securities. Rs. 25 crores out of a total of 36 1/4 crores, or over 75 per cent. If these securities are liable to the gusts of speculative fever, or the viccissitudes of world depression, one may question if the general investment position is as sound as might be desired. Mortgages, loans on policies and on stocks and shares account for another Rs. 4 3/4 crores, or 12 1/2 per cent; land and house property account for 2 crores or over 00 percent. Of the 57 cases of revaluation during 1933, 48 showed a surplus, and 9 a deficit,—the total surplus amounting to 307 lakhs of which 267 was allocated to the policy-holders, and the balance to the shareholders. In 1933, out of every Rs. 100 of expenditure, 13.9 was absorbed by claims on death; and 13.3 by claims of survivance; surrender value and cash bonuses accounted for 2.9, and expenses of management ran away with 21.4,—which, however, show a progressive reduction in the last six or seven years. Dividends only take 1.1; and depreciation another 1.3; while miscellaneous account for 4,—the balance of nearly 44.6 goes into the increase of funds. The large proportion of management expenses makes the position not quite as comfortable and hopeful, as the most ardent champion of the extension of Indian enterprise might desire.

Though, in this review of the Year-Book, we have stressed some of the weaknesses of the Indian side of this business, we are not unaware of the heavy handicap under which Indian enterprise in this field has to labour. One explanation of the still very considerable slice of all insurance business in India being taken by non-Indian enterprise in this country is not only the relatively recent origin of the Indian competitor; but also the definitely favourable position enjoyed by the foreign enterprise. The law relating to insurance business,—one of the key positions in modern socio-economic structure,—needs to be radically revised and amended if Indian enterprise is to be given its due, and allowed a fair chance of rendering that full service to the community which it is in its power to render. We trust Government and those responsible for the organisation and conduct of this business in India will see to it that the heavy and continued drain from India on this account is ended as soon as it may be possible.

OUR LONDON LETTER

General Election On Plea Of "Lull" In International Situation!

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 26, (By Air Mail).

When the House of Commons dispersed for the summer holidays its members knew that their session in the autumn would be brief, but few of them foresaw that it would be limited to three days and be a preliminary to their being sent to the country. They have accepted their fate philosophically, for they knew in any case it could not be delayed, and most of them are now anxious to go and meet their electors.

Baldwin's Comic Speech

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was apparently not humorous on Wednesday when he stated the reasons which have decided him in favour of an immediate general election. If his reasons are sound then no future Prime Minister of the country can ever again advise a dissolution in any other months than October and November. According to him there cannot be an election in the spring because it upsets the financial business of the Government. An election in the summer upsets the holidays, and an election near Christmas upsets the Christmas trade. There remain the months of October and November, and for some reason which Mr. Baldwin kept to himself, an arbitrary period of six weeks at the beginning of the new year, but these six weeks might be suitable or unsuitable for an election according as Easter falls earlier or later. Besides, the Prime Minister argued that the present was the most suitable occasion to go to the country since there was a "lull" in the international situation. This is looked upon in many quarters as the oddest remark ever made in the House of Commons. Taking as whole, the statement of the British Prime Minister is taken as a comic speech unworthy of a great statesman that he is.

Audacious Casuistry

For, having got thus far in presenting what look like the casuistries of the Conservative Central Office, Mr. Baldwin passed on to assure the House that he was not playing with it. Certainly, as it was pointed out in the course of the debate that followed, the House needed the assurance for it could scarcely believe him to be serious. Then thinking, no doubt, to make the case look a little more respectable he produced a political reason to fortify the calendar excuses. A lull, he said, had descended upon the international situation which provided a good opportunity for an election in the next few weeks and, indeed it is eloquent of Mr. Baldwin's ascendency over the House that it did not gasp at the audacity of it. It was only Mr. Lloyd George—mind you not the two Opposition leaders, Major Attlee and Sir Herbert Samuel—who invited the House to consider how preposterous the reason was. Only then the Oppositions began to show signs of a lively resentment at this trifling by the British Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George naturally wanted to know if a lull, if there was one, had been purchased in the international situation just at the time when the League of Nations is supposed to be going to make its maximum efforts to stop Mussolini. The Welsh Wizard asked and repeated his question several times, while Mr. Baldwin, looking a little embarrassed, passed a nervous hand over his face. We have it from the Government that it will agree to no settlement which is not honourable and that no assurance has been given to the Duce except that Britain does not contemplate military sanctions. But Monsieur Laval, who is now talking of a bargain in which the Duce will withdraw troops from Libya and Great Britain withdraw battleships from the Mediterranean, is obviously still struggling, with British acquiescence, for settlement of some sort before economic sanctions are applied by the League machinery. But there is no lull between Italy and Abyssinia and Mr. Lloyd George was left to protest ironically. Could it be, he insinuated, that there was a lull between this country and Italy because Italy had been given guarantee? Altogether as the debate concluded one could not resist coming to the conclusion that on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament, the Prime Minister had cut a sad figure. It would have been better and more characteristic, of him to have justified the election now, as Mr. Neville Chemberlain has done, on the ground that the moment is most suitable to the Government.

The New "National" Party

According to the manifesto issued by the National Government in appealing for support at the General Election the electorate of this country will have a new view of a "National" Government. Last time it included all parties, this time it is going to include all opinions. It will deploy itself on the widest possible front, and Mr. Winston Churchill, hero of many fights of various kinds, galloped up and down along the front in his electioneering speech in the

(Continued on page 10—Col. 1).

Frankly Speaking

THE NANKING OUTRAGE

According to the official view, says a Nanking message, the attempt on the life of Wang Ching Wei, the Prime Minister of China, is part of a Communist plot. This appears to us to be no more than a conveniently handy excuse. It is more likely than not an attempt to attribute inconvenient happenings to the bad dog and it is calculated to serve the double purpose of justifying repressive measures against Communists and diverting attention from the main fact of the present situation in China. As was pointed out in a recent issue of a British Liberal journal, Wang Ching Wei, who had gone into retirement presumably against Chiang Kai Shek's policy of consistent surrender to Japan, was forced to return to his post to provide a scape-goat to the Chinese Dictator's betrayals. The poor Premier all but served his "raison d'etre." The people of China are gravely discontented. They have begun to believe that the Nanking "Nationalist" Government is virtually under the domination of Japan. This growing disillusionment may partly be reason for the attempt on Wang Ching Wei.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Labour reverse in the Municipal elections of Britain is certainly an indication of what would happen at the General Election for the simple reason that the electorate is the same and is divided into at least two well-defined political groups: Labour and the rest. And yet these municipal results do not forecast a "defeat" at the General Election. The losses are losses in the context of the last elections in which Labour had scored a wide and sweeping triumph. In this sense the forthcoming Parliamentary Elections are, of course, quite different. What is likely to happen is that Labour will recover many of the seats that it lost during the unprecedented deluge of 1931, but not enough to form even a minority Government depending for its precarious existence on the Liberals.

INDIAN WOMAN AWAKES—

It was a message of hope to the women of India that Mrs. Pundit delivered in the course of her speech at the Agra Women's Conference. Though the Indian woman still lags behind her sisters in other countries, she said, "the urge to progress has come to her also". "She is fighting hard to put an end to centuries of tyranny, to break through worn-out traditions and superstitions and it is an uphill task". Equally right was Mrs. Pundit when she said that women "want deliverance not only from political tyranny but from all other kinds of tyranny as well" and "endeavour to root out the crude idea that women are social ornaments of sexual conveniences." This they can effectively achieve by proving their capacity to work, as well as men, in all spheres of national and cultural activity, as, in fact, they are doing.

—AND TAKES TO THE AIR

That Indian women are fast throwing off the centuries-old yoke of seclusion and forced apathy is becoming increasingly manifest every day. The latest instance of this welcome awakening is provided by the enthusiasm of Bengali girls for aviation as evidenced by the rush of applications for the Das Roy Memorial Scholarship for training in aviation. So far there have been one or two instances of Indian girls taking up flying but the large number of applications received for these scholarships is a certain indication of the growing spirit of enterprise in Indian women.

EXAMINATION REFORM.

In his presidential speech at the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Baroda during the week-end the Rev. Dr. J. Mackenzie made some practical suggestion for the reform of secondary education in the Presidency, and it is to be hoped that the University and the Education Department would give due consideration to them. Referring to the "deplorable dominance of the examination idea," he pleaded for ending the dual system of inspection and recognition, for a reform of the entire S.S.L.C. examination system and the use of the now well-known psychological tests at this examination, particularly in the case of those candidates who use the examination as a passport to service. The general principles underlying these tests may well be utilised in reforming the matriculation examination too. Many educationists wish with Dr. Mackenzie "to see tests the thought of which will not lie always as a burden in the minds of the pupils, destroying any living interest they may have in their studies." But, as he himself admits, the "problem is big and difficult" and needs a great deal more study and discussion than the University has given it so far.

-PRESS VIEWS-

America And The War

On the eve of his departure for the West President Roosevelt made public the list of articles subject to embargo under the new neutrality legislation in case of war. It included only actual arms, ammunitions, tanks, airplanes and their parts. It is understood, however, that this is a preliminary list, to which additions can and probably will be made later. The Department of Commerce is now studying the economic effects of an embargo that would embrace raw materials such as cotton, copper, steel and chemicals. The President's haste in issuing the preliminary list was based upon the fact that manufacturers, exporters, and importers of products subject to embargo must be put under license by December 1, and it was deemed advisable to get the project under way. Meanwhile, it is increasingly clear that the United States has only a faint chance of keeping out of the next large-scale war, and that this chance will be reduced almost to zero if we attempt to sell raw materials to belligerents. American pacifists are confronted by the one great opportunity and duty of their lives. They should insist that however painful the consequence to business men who want to make fat profits, in case of war the United States shall suspend all trade in any product useful for war purposes. Already, we are engaged in heavy exports to Italy of this character, and our present improvement in business conditions in certain areas is partly attributable to this fact.—"New Republic".

作作之作作

The losses suffered by Labour at the hands of Tories—not "National" Conservatives—in English Municipal elections are "welcomed" by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Seaham should welcome this discarding by Mr. MacDonald of the obvious veil of hypocrisy.

* * * *

At the non-Party peace meeting in London the other day, Sir Austin Chamberlain said it was neither affection for Abyssinia nor dislike for Italy that brought him to the meeting.

No, no, of course not.

* * * *

But it is a little difficult to agree with his protestation that the reasons were peace and sanctity of treaties, especially the Covenant of the League of Nations.

As Foreign Secretary Sir Austen made a speech at Geneva subordinately the Covenant and the League to "the smaller but older" league of nation—the British Empire.

Times change—and Imperial circs.

* * * *

By the way, the Rt. Honourable L. S. Amery quotes Sir Austen Chamberlain as having said in 1925 that "the vital business of the League is not so much to promote friendly co-operaton . . . as to preserve peace by organizing war."

While all the time we have been under the impression—which is strengthened by each successive delay in the enforcement of sanctions—that the League exists to preserve war by organizing peace!

* * * *

The above statement (Sir Austen's not ours) is taken by Mr. Amery to mean the total rejection "of the whole conception of the League as an instrument for the forcible maintenance of peace by economic and military sanctions."

He does not, however, explain what was exactly meant by the signature on the Covenant of the League or Nations. Or has the Archbishop of Canterbury consented to include that among the pledges to India which have been absolved from any necessity of fulfilment.

* * * *

"We afterwards," says Mr. Amery, "wisely refrained from interfering with the war in Chaco or with Japan's operations in Chins and Manchuria."

The analogy is not on all fours. Let Mr. Amery show a lake Tsane in Chaco or for that matter in Manchuria!

* * * *

"Women all over the world," says Mrs. Pandit, "are at last making themselves heard."

Are they talking a little less louder?

* * * *

"It is for women," she says further, "to restore the balance and give to men a true sense of values."

If balance means Bank Balance we welcome the idea. As for a sense of "values" hasn't man that already—Bargains, Sale Prices, and "Quik-Cheap-my-dear"s?

* * * *

PANDIT SHARMA GAGGED
says a headline.

A forced fast this time?

* * * *

The Government, says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, have launched a policy of aggression against the co-operative movement.

Before our Liberals give vent to a cry of enraged fury and resort to liberally desperate—or is it desperately liberal—methods of protest they are respectfully asked to calm down and read it over again.

The word is "co-operative" not "co-operation."

* * * *

NOW IT MUST BE TRUE!

"The real problem before India can perhaps be best summed up in the words 'they do not get enough to eat.'"

"Statesman."

* * * *

And why don't they get enough to eat?

Because, our Calcutta contemporary explains, "the total acreage under food crops during 1933-34 amounted only to 206½ million acres, or barely ¾ of an acre per head of the population in British India, which certainly seems to allow no margin for sufficiency of food for India's teeming millions."

Simple economics. Simple arithmetic.

* * * *

But suppose one applies it to England where the acreage under food crops probably does not even amount to ¾ square yard per head of population.

Why then do India's "teeming millions" starve for bread and Britons. . . . ?

And thereby hangs a tale. . .

* * * *

The Wife: "I wish I'd thought twice before I said I'd marry you."

The Husband: "I wish I'd thought once before I asked you."

"Congress Not A National Institution"

"OLIGARCHY OF POLITICAL CRANKS & CROOKS"

Horniman's Amazing & Undignified Attack On Congress Leaders

RADICAL CONFERENCE OPPOSES ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

For the first time in the city Labour movement, the two rival groups led by Messrs. Karnik and Nimbkar on the one hand and Mr. Joglekar on the other, came together on the same platform, on Sunday evening, only to differ again on the cardinal principles of organising mass movement for the achievement of Independence for India.

The occasion was the Radical Political Conference, in which organisers and the conveners met with utter defeat, when their proposition for agitating for the Constituent Assembly, "which alone can lay down a constitution for the country," was replaced by a more radical amendment sponsored by Mr. K. N. Joglekar to the effect that Committees of Actions be formed as future "organs of power."

MR. HORNIMAN'S SUCCESSFUL PURSUASION

The two groups showed a tendency to create uproarious scenes during the proceedings. But Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Conference, exhorted them to maintain decency and decorum and prove to outsiders that the workers and radicals could deliberate in a perfectly peaceful manner, as, in the end, each issue had to be settled by argument and calm thinking. This appeal had the desired effect and the proceedings thereafter were interesting and lively without bitterness in them.

Prominent among those present at the Conference were Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, and Mr. G. P. Khare from Poona.

The resolution, which provided a lively platform to the two schools of thought and which was moved by Mr. V. B. Karnik, said, among other thing:

"REACTIONARY" REFORMS

"This Conference is of opinion that the new Constitution as embodied in the Government of India Act is reactionary and undemocratic, and seeks to consolidate British rule in India and to intensify the exploitation of the masses by giving a few privileges and concessions to the upper classes at the cost of the overwhelming majority of the population.

"This Conference while declaring its irreconcilable opposition to the new Constitution, firmly resolves to agitate and prepare for the election of the Constituent Assembly which alone can lay down a constitution for India.

"This Conference is further of opinion that while carrying on agitation outside, it is necessary to participate in the electoral and parliamentary activities as they provide privileged platforms for broadcasting the national aspirations. To do this effectively this Conference opines that the elections must be contested on the basis of a platform embodying the immediate political and economic demands of the overwhelming majority of the people and the legislatures should be utilised as platforms for agitation, propaganda and organisation for reflecting the extra-parliamentary activities outside.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

"The Conference further declares emphatically that the representatives of the masses shall under no circumstances accept offices as that will mean a betrayal of the national struggle for independence, compromise with Imperialism and an active participation in the exploitation of the masses.

"This Conference condemns the concerted attempts of the prominent leaders of the Congress committed to the policy of acceptance of offices and calls upon the rank and file to foil these attempts of the reactionary elements within the Congress which run counter to the cherished goal of the Indian National Congress."

Mr. Joglekar moved an amendment for deleting the second para of the resolution rejecting the Constituent Assembly, which he characterised would prevent the "proletariat hegemony". His amendment called for forming committees which would ultimately be "organs of power."

The amendment was carried 206 voting for and 169 against. The The amended resolution was then accepted.

DEMOCRATISE CONGRESS.

Among other resolutions were, one urging for the repudiating of the present Congress leadership and policy, demanding democratisation of the Congress, another condemning the Italian aggression on Abyssinia and calling upon the League of Nations to apply every possible sanction against Italy and summarily reject all Imperialist proposals to parcel out Abyssinia and maintain her integrity, a third demanding the abolution of Indian States, and supporting the struggle of the States' peoples for their rights, a fourth expressing sympathy with political prisoners and demanding their release.

A Committee was also appointed by the Conference to put into the execution the immediate programme of 11 issues.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved from the chair a resoluion protesting against the arrest of Mr. K. A. Chari, Secretary, National Students' League under the Emergency Powers Act, and expressing the sympathy of the Conference with him.

The Bombay National Guards rendered valuable service under the able command of Prof. Trivedi, in enabling the proceedings to be conducted in an atmosphere of orderliness.

MR. SHETTY'S SPEECH

Dr. M. R. Shetty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and the visitors to the conference. He traced the develcpment of the national struggle for independence and reviewed the present political situation. He held that the immediate need was not agitation for the Socialist programme by the Congress but of the programme of national democratic revolution. The fight of his school of thought against the right wing was not because they were not Socialists, but because they did not unequivocally dispute the right of the British Parliament to be the arbiter of India's destiny. They did not assert, according to him, the right of India's self-determination although morally they had bound themselves in principle to it at Lahore.

Acceptance of offices would be tantamount to betraying the national struggle for independence, inasmuch as the new constitution did not permit the exercise of even a modicum of power.

Having said this he invited the Conference to devise a suitable programme of action and requested Mr. B. G. Horniman to assume the chair

Mr. Horniman' Speech

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in the course of his presidential address, said that it was a matter for gratification not only for being called upon to preside over the conference, but because it was very extremely satisfactory after the inertia and stagnation of the last two years which had characterised the political situation throughout the country, including the City of Bombay, to see assembled in the hall a meeting representing, not cliques, but the masses of the city of Bombay, the workers of the City of Bombay who ought really to be directing or controlling the policy of what was once the great Indian National Congress, than the selfish oligarchy which has usurped the Congress at present.

"I would never have accepted the honour," Mr. Horniman continued, had I not felt very strongly myself that the time has come, so far as the Indian National Congress is concerned, for the workers and peasants all over the country to assert themselves and see that the institution which by its very name claims to represent the whole nation and speak for the nation shall really be a national institution. That was to say that it shall speak in the name not merely of a small class or clique of political leaders but shall speak in the name of the peasants and industrial workers in every city in India. Until we achieve that result when the Indian National Congress is truly the vocal representative of the whole country, and until its policy and programme is dictated and carried by organisations all over the country representing the masses, until that day comes the expectation that the Indian National Congress will be able to achieve independence or anything like Dominion Status is impossible."

GENESIS OF CONFERENCE

The Conference had been called, Mr. Horniman stated, as a result of a deliberate attempt on the part of the Congress Committee in the City which sought to prevent any sort of public discussion of a formulative character, or any sort of discussion of urgent political topics of the day. A political conference of the Congress had been a feature of the Congress activity not only in Bombay but all over the country "I do not know" he continued, "what other object the Congress Committee had in refusing such a conference except that for their own reasons they did not want to discuss questions which they wanted to keep in the background."

To nationalise the Congress institutions, it was necessary to put away the present leaders and take possession of the whole structure, and this could only be done by bringing to the task firm determination. Since the time of the reformation of the constitution in October session held in Bombay, the speaker was of opinion that "the Congress had ceased to be a representative national institution."

"The resolutions passed in the session were of such an extraordinary character they were so intrinsically opposed to all the principles of democracy, that one marvelled at the audacity of the people who invented them, and the timidity of those who accepted it in submission."

So far as the rank and file were concerned, the Congress activities were completely paralysed. They were expected to sit submissively while their leaders were carrying on with their intrigues and were expecting the rank and file to submit to their "tricks" at the next session.

"At any rate one supposes," Mr. Horniman continued, "from what has been going on during the last two years that the Congress activities have been confided to the control of an oligarchy of political cranks and political crooks and who the political cranks and political crooks are, I leave you to judge. Cranks and crooks are very dangerous to politics. It may be that the cranks will follow the crooks and continue, or that the crooks may swallow cranks and achieve their object which is very apparent at the present moment. If you want the cranks to cease in the national politics of the country, you have got to see that the rank and file assert themselves and take charge of the national institution which is really your property and not that of an oligarchy."

The president then dwelt upon some of the most important resolutions that were placed before the conference.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Referring to the so-called Constitution which was being thrust upon the country against its will, he observed: "It is a very sorry outcome of all the mistakes in the past few years of our political leadership. It is a monster of absurdity in the guise of a constitution which is being imposed on the country against its will and it would never have been possible if there had been determination and courage in the political leadership of the country."

"This constitution is obviously a thing which no self-respecting people striving to attain national freedom even as a gift, could accept. It is a thing on which there should be no compromise."

On the clause in the resolution condemning the proposal of accepting offices by popular representatives, the president held: "I personally think that the wise course had been taken in refusing to allowed decision to be taken at the moment. I say that because there was a deliberate attempt on the part of some ambitious politicians to foist their decisions on the country decision of a kind which can only be taken in a full session of the Congress. Whatever may be the possibilities attaching to the acceptance of offices under the constitution we have to recognise the impossibilities owing to the safeguards which have been created to prevent the possibility of any sort of actual domination of representative national parties in the legislatures, and probably no majority under the so-called scheme of provincial autonomy would possibly expect to carry on without submitting to a very large extent to the dictates of the Governor."

AT MERCY OF GOBERNOR.

It is not constitutional Government; this only shows to the country that the work of the legislatures is being dominated and is at the mercy of the Governor, all the time. Therefore, the prospect of Congressmen accepting ministerships or forming ministries is not one which we can safely visualise at the present moment."

Continuing, Mr. Horniman referred to the repressive laws and said:—

"I do not suppose that there is any country in the world where the Government have taken such extraordinary powers to repress political movement."

"The Press is under the ban of emergency powers governing it under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, passed in several provincial legislatures. We are told that no respectable newspaper carrying on any legitimate propaganda has anything to fear. But I can assure you that those who have to conduct newspapers know the difficulty under which they have to work—the difficulty of exercising their rights of freedom of expression as long as these laws can come down and demand or forfeit security, as the case may be.

"The forfeiture of the security of the "Free Press Journal" furnished a glaring instance of how newspapers in the country can be suppressed by laws of the kind."

"The Emergency Powers Act had clapped into jail many a comrade without trial or without putting before the whole public any excuse or justification, simply because they professed principles of Communism. 'How much longer is this to go on?' asked the President. 'What are we, the workers of the city and presidency of Bombay are going to do in order to implement our protest against this imprisonment without trial, without justification of our comrades'?"

CONGRESS & INDIAN STATES

Criticising the attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States Mr. Horniman remarked: "I do not think there is any thing more extraordinary or reprehensible in the Congress lead than the refusal of the Congress leaders fully to associate themselves with the people of the Indian States. We are all living in this one great couptry of India, we are here to fight the battle of India, and the Indian National Congress which claims to represent the voice and will of India thinks it can safely exclude the innumerable people living in the States."

A PIRATICAL ATTACK

The next resolution that was commonted on by the president was the Italo-Abyssinian War. "We are confronted with an inexcusable, unjustifiable, piratical attack on the integrity of an independent nation of coloured people—one of the few cases in which a coloured race has preserved its independence for a thousand years. We would like to do and should do if we had the power to come to her rescue and help her in every pos-

(Continued on page 8—Col. 5.)

Thrilling Daily Detective Strip

New Story Begins Shortly

"The Chronicle" has been daily publishing a mystery strip based on Edgar Wallace's world famous detective stories.

His thrillers are being graphically portrayed in a new, pulse-quickening daily strip, vivid, tense, dramatic. You are kept in suspense until the final climax of these vivid picturized novels.

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"The Chronicle" will shortly publish a new story.

INSPECTOR WADE IN "THE SILVER KEY."

The World Of Finance!

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA.)

The markets are still at sixes and sevens. The League of Nations is busily engaged in considering the question of enforcing economic sanctions against Italy from 18th November; and apprehensions are expressed in many quarters regarding the probable repercussions upon markets, of the grave developments at Geneva and Rome. But the efficacy of what are called the economic sanctions as a means of deflecting Signor Mussolini from his grim determination seems to have been diminished almost to zero.

Firstly the application of sanctions with the three great industrial Powers—U. S. A., Japan and Germany—outside the League is very different from the application in common by a united front. Further to determine that war materials shall not be supplied to Italy, but can be furnished to Abyssinia, is futile, as Italy is fully equipped with all the paraphernalia of the modern warfare.

Again the enforcement of sanctions in restricting trade and credit facilities necessitates the major and economically stronger Powers to show special consideration to their weaker colleagues. Countries like Austria, Hungary, Albania and even Argentina express a dissenting voice to impose restrictions on trade and require special consideration in the application of this form of sanctions for their peculiar circumstances. There are about three million Italians residing in Argentina and they control a vast share in the country's internal and external trade, exercise a most potent influence on the Government. Again Jugo-Slavia depends upon Italian markets for the export of her agricultural produce. Similar troubles may arise in the case of countries like Austria and Switzerland.

Sanctions & Their Efficacy

Italy forseeing these grave developments in international politics has taken certain precautionary measures so as to enable her to withstand all difficulties both political and economic. Under a policy of militant economic nationalism, Italy has developed her agriculture to such a stage that she can feed herself at least in a year of good harvest.

But a strict enforcement of financial and economic sanctions may force Mussolini to climb down and thus prevent him from prolonging the present war. Fundamentally the economic situation in Italy is far from satisfactory and the financial position is unsound. The budget deficit has progressively increased from £11 000 000 in 1930 to £108 millions this year and the total deficit accumulated to £240 millions. Though Italy has mobilised all her available foreign resources by the decree of August 29, 1935, she would be hardly able to import the required materials especially in view of her dwindling export trade.

Italy depends upon other countries—and mostly upon British Empire—for many of the essential raw materials like coal, petrol, oil, cotton, rubber and iron, etc. Though the withholding of the supply of war materials and financial support may not mean much for Italy for sometime, the prevention of the export of petrol from France to Italy can make Mussolini realise his folly immediately. And so it may be confidently expected that a strict enforcement of sanctions which involve a good deal of sacrifice on the part of the countries belonging to League, may fructify in restoring the much-coveted international peace and save the world from sinking into the realm of Jungle law.

Stock Exchange Reforms

Ever since the recent crisis in the local Stock Exchange the problem of introducing certain reform in the working of the Stock Exchange, is engaging the public attention seriously. Mr. Manu Subedar in his address at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has made some important suggestions for effecting improvements in the working of the Stock Exchange to prevent the unfortunate phenomena of a periodical crisis. His recommendations such as the separation of jobbers from brokers, and trading with margins, etc., if given effect to, no doubt will have a salutary effect in facilitating an orderly business on the floor of the Stock Exchange, thus safeguarding the interests of both the brokers and the investing public.

But the efficacy of these measures to prevent a crisis is rather doubtful. Even in the highly organised Stock Exchanges in U. S. A. and England, the crisis seems rather a common phenomenon. Despite the Securities Act in U.S.A., the administration has to give a warning recently to Wall Street.

But a diffusion of the knowledge regarding the problem of investment, and the working of the Stock Exchange among the investing public and operators may prove beneficial for the orderly trading in the market, especially in view of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country.

Upward Trend

The markets have made a good beginning this year and promise potentialities of continued progress throughout the year. The Stock Exchange has made remarkable recovery. The commodity markets as well as metals are evincing a strong upward tendency. But the unfortunate international political situation may prolong the period of uncertainties in the realm of finance. As it seems difficult to foresee how far the application of the economic sanctions against Italy from November 18, will prove efficacious in achieving the cherished object, caution may be advised in following the upward trend in markets.

CHINESE PREMIER OUT OF DANGER

NANKING, November 2.

Premier Wang Chang Wei is considered to be out of danger, the bullet being removed from the cheek.

Another remains in the back.—Reuter.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
THE BURNING AUTOGIRO BRINGS OUT THE LOCAL FIRE AND POLICE FORCES
WHAT'S GOIN' ON HERE?
YOU'RE A BIT LATE, OFFICER—SOMETHING WAS GOING ON, BUT IT'S OVER NOW-
I OUGHT TO ARREST YOU FOR DISTURBIN' THE PEACE—WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
I'M INSPECTOR WADE OF SCOTLAND YARD, OFFICER-
AND THIS IS WHITE FACE, ALIAS DR. MARFORD!—
WHITE FACE, EH?—I GUESS I GOT HERE JUST IN THE NICK O' TIME, INSPECTOR—HE'S A MIGHTY DANGEROUS MAN!
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Scandals Of Municipal Nominations

VALLABHBHAI EXPOSES AUDIT PARTIALITY

"We Must Make Local Bodies Conference Independent Of Govt. Grant," He Says

Addressing the 3rd Conference of Local Bodies in the Gujarat Division held at Broach last week Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a Gujarati speech of which the following is an English rendering said:

It appears that though a number of Conferences have been held, it has not been possible to influence the Government to give effect to any important resolution of the Conference. It is not possible to influence the Government, even to such a small extent, as to lead the Minister, who is the permanet President of the Provincial Conference, to act upto a single resolution, in matters within his province. It is worth considering, as to whether such conferences should be held at all. I must make it clear that I have accepted the Presidentship merely because of the friendly pressure of the organisers.

Progress Has Ceased

Since the introduction of the Montford Reforms, the progress of local bodies has ceased: and instead of growing they suffer from the increasing absence of free breathing. Since the responsibilities with reference to these bodies have been transferred to the Ministers, local officials have been found to be obstructionists instead of being helpful. The financial help to them has also been stopped, and there have been encroachments on their legitimate field of revenue. Government have refused to sanction taxes which such bodies are entitled to levy, and have levied such taxes themselves for increasing their income.

SCANDALS OF NOMINATION.

It has come to the lot of popular representatives to be trained in the art of self-government by managing the local bodies which are generally in very strained financial circumstances. While their constituencies demand better amenities, they have been left no means of increasing their incomes. To add to their difficulties, the poison of communal representation and unbridled nomination has been injected into them opening thereby the doors of flattery and "khatpat" The power of nomination has been misused to such an extent that Government did not deem it indecent to nominate a person on whose account a whole Municipality was suspended on the ground of alleged maladministration, and who was unsuccessful at the polls and rejected by the electors.

The popular representatives are thus burdened with the responsibility of achieving what even the angels would fail to achieve in the atmosphere of flattery, machinations comumnalism and in the midst of financial difficulties; and, the measurement of our fitness for self-government from the working of these local bodies has been the privilege of unsympathetic experts drawing handsome salaries and enjoying unlimited powers. I am sure, if it be destined to have an exchange, these experts would not like for a moment to be in the present position of popular representatives.

The demand for bettering these bodies is met by minor amendments in the legislative provisions from time to time. Such amendments are given undue importance and are held out as made in deference to the demand for reforms; they naturally fail to achieve the objective, and the blame for the failure is thrown on the heads of the people.

FAILURE OF LEGISLATION.

Mere amendment of law has never resulted in any material benefit in the past, and is not likely to do so in future. The Primary Education Act of 1923 is an instance in point. There has been no progress in the spread of education nor in the administration thereof. Even Government reports state that "the administration of School Boards exhibits everywhere communal differences, party-spirit, and selfishness."

The Village Panchayat Act is another instance in point. The existence of the Act of 1920 was not even known to the village folk. Government therefore enacted an Act in 1933. Time will show that this Act will be a potent source, in every village, of flattery, "khatpat," dissensions and dispute. Its very constitution is of that type.

WRONG REMEDY.

In the last Presidency Conference held in March, the Minister in charge said in his presidential speech that defects in law, want of power, and lack of funds were urged to be greatest impediments in the discharge of the duties towards the local bodies, but Government have now largely removed the first two except the difficulty about the lack of funds I do not know how far this strange speech satisfied the hearers. If Government had only removed the last, viz., the lack of funds and left the other two intact, the local bodies which are lifeless and helpless to day would surely have been a great attraction to persons who have a burning and honest desire to serve.

The law gives the Government ample powers of control if the administration of a Municipality is not carried on satisfactorily or if such body transgresses the limits of law. Not satisfied however with those powers. Government are spreading the net of authority wde by executive orders.

HUMILIATING TERMS.

As an instance, the case of the Ahmeabad Municipality may be quoted. Barring Bombay, this Municipality is the biggest in the Presidency. Government find no fault in its administration and the yearly review by Government many times contains remarks complimentary to it. It has not been possible to charge it with over-stepping the limits of law, but some narrow-minded, jealous officers are unable to bear the little freedom which this Municipality can enjoy even while remaining within the limits of statute. Its schools were closed on different dates in 1930 on the occasion of the arrests of its President, Vice-President, and others. As no other way could be found under the law to punish it for this alleged fault, the payment of the education grant due to it has been suspended. The Director of Public Instruction had reported that the penalty was heavy, but he recommended the same in the case of this wealthy Municipality because Ahmedabad was a centre of the national movement, and firm action on the part of Government would have a salutary effect throughout the Presidency. Consequent upon the Gandhi-Irwin Pact there was a momentary change in the attitude of the local officials, and the Head of the District recommended the payment of the grant after visiting the municipal schools. He even informed the President accordingly. There has been no default thereafter on the part of the Municipality, and still, a sum of about Rs. 2 to 2½ lacs per year due to the Municipality since 1930 is still withheld because the Municipality does not give an undertaking insisted upon just to humiliate it. If this is the fate of a big Municipality like Ahmedabad, one can well imagine the condition of local bodies in the present regime.

UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE.

The land Assessment policy of Government is also unjust and inequitable and pursued purely without any attention to the benefit or the rights of the local bodies. In crowded cities, towns and villages, Government ought to allow conversion of agricultural land as building sites without any extra assessment. When Municipalities are trying to give facilities like roads, lights, gardens, town planning, and inducing people to move out of the crowded localities, Government have levied N. A. Assessment at Rs. 50 to Rs. 1.000 per Acre annually on values of land, in the rise of which Government have contributed no quota. If any body is entitled to a share of increased values, it is these local bodies.

In Congested Cities, as much land as possible ought to be kept open. Instead, Government have been letting and even selling small plots of land within the Cities.

Government used to give grants in works of public utility such as Town Planning, Water Supply, Drainage etc. They have now been stopped. Not only that, but Government have begun to levy fees for scrutiny of the plans and estimates of such work proposed by local bodies.

HARD ON EMPLOYEES.

The Municipality cannot raise a loan without the sanction of Government. Before any sanction is given, the Government investigates into the solvency of the Municipality, its capacity to repay the loan etc. Government have also the powers of taking measures to improve the financial condition of the Municipality and yet, in pursuance of the opinion of the Government Auditor, the Ahmedabad Municipality had to invest the Municipal Servants' Provident Fund in Securities other than its own loan. This opinion of the auditor has landed the Provident Fund into a lose of about Rs. 50,000. It has involved the Municipality into a dispute as to whether this loss should be borne by the municipal servants or by the Municipality.

AUDIT PARTIALLY EXPOSED.

As a result of such hostile attitude of Government their other departments appear to have also started competitions in pin-pricking these bodies. The Government Audit Department seems to have over-stepped its legitimate limits, and lays stress on trivialities. If a Municipality lets its property for sale only of Swadeshi Goods at some lower rent, the Auditor insists upon realizing the deficit from the members. It is enough to give a telling instance of these audits. A municipal teacher died of heart-failure in his chair while in the class room. When the matter was reported to the Administrative Officer, he called for a doctor, ascertained the facts, and the dead body of the unfortunate teacher was taken to his place in a motor lorry. This cost the Municipality Rs. 3-14-0 which the auditor says must be realized from the estate of the teacher failing which from the Administrative Officer. Such instances are collected in the audit notes, and the Publicity Officer of the Government criticises the municipal management in news papers.

If this auditor were to have the courage of impartial audit in the matter of questions between the Government and the Municipality, he will save the local bodies from heavy losses. As an instance, it might be stated that the Ahmedabad Cantonment was being supplied water for a large number of years at almost nominal rates and even outside the municipal limits and consequently against the provisions of law.

This was on the ground of an alleged contract which in fact never existed. Yet no auditor ever raised any objection. There was a similar instance of Government recovering from the Ahmedabad Municipality a large sum of money by way of interest on unspent grant paid to the Municipality. The Municipality sued the Government and recovered the monies. The auditor thus landed the Municipality and Government into unnecessary expenditure. Should the expenditure not be realized from the auditor himself?

The Health Department of Government merely carries on advisory work. If the epidemic by some chance subsides, the Government takes the credit. But if it does not, the blame is cast on the people. The Borsad Plague Relief Chapter is quite fresh and the report of a responsible Inquiry Committee is now before the public.

STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS.

If in all such matters, our Presidency Conferences are unable to influence the Government in the least, we must make the institute independent of Government grant and prefer to make up the amount by contributions instead of being an instrument to screen the faults of Government and of giving to it the benefit of the prestige of its activities.

It gives me no pleasure to thus criticise the Government policy. I believe in introspection to think out our own duties. But if I were to remain silent on these subjects as President of this Conference, I would be doing injustice to these local bodies and a number of selfless public workers.

WARNING TO MONOPOLISTS.

The recent application for an All-Gujarat Electric License for 50 years is an instance in point. Most of the local bodies of Gujarat have submitted objections against the same. Even if the Government were not to respect public objections, we must give notice to all such companies from now that concessions so obtained will be very dear ones in the long run and they may not blame us later on if they find themselves in difficulties.

We have to work amidst difficulties. It is upto us to get rid of our weaknesses, to foster self-confidence and to make unbending efforts for being self reliant. It is futile to expect help from Government. They have no funds for running their own administration which is going to be costlier still in the name of the new reforms. The additional burden will be thrown on the people as we have no power to-day to control the prodigal administration. We must make efforts to make use of our means slender and meagre though they be, and benefit the public to the maximum extent possible.

MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE.

What Mahatmaji and his colleagues are doing in the cause of general sanitation and conservancy in a village near Wardha, will serve as an Ideal example to follow.

It is sin to enter the Municipalities or local boards with a desire to covet honours or to serve selfish ends. They are places for service. It is a great responsibility to be trustees of the funds, contributed by poor and ignorant tax payers. May God give you the desire and the strength to discharge that responsibility.

ABYSSINIA APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 1).

second army corps from Adowa is also moving.

PRICE SET ON CHIEFTAIN'S HEAD

ROME, NOV. 2.

Twelve thousand sterling reward has been placed by the Abyssinian Government on the head of deserter Ras Gugsa according to "L'Tribuna."

WITHIN FRAME-WORK OF LEAGUE

A Geneva cable states:—

The meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee in the afternoon dealt with the proposal moved by the Belgian Premier Vanzeeland that Britain and France should negotiate a settlement of the dispute within the framework of the League.

Switzerland, Argentine, Rumania and Peru supported but Poland contended that such mandate could only be granted by the Council. Nevertheless the president said he was sure he would be interpreting the sentiment of the meeting in deciding to give full support to the proposal.

France and Britain would continue the efforts of conciliation.

The President also thanked Egypt and the United States who, as non-members, replied to the League communication.

Sir Samuel Hoare said conversations with Italy hitherto are only a tentative exchange of suggestions and at present, there was no proposal to bring before the Council and it may take some time before such will be forthcoming. If the League were to retain its influence collective action is inevitable. They took such action regretfully but in the belief that it would achieve its purpose of shortening the duration of the war.

Co-ordinating Committee Will Meet On November 6

GENEVA, Nov. 2.

With a view to arranging the enforcement of economic sanctions on the date fixed the Co-ordinating Committee meets again on November 6.

Earl Stanhope represents Britain in the absence of Sir S. Hoare and Capt. Eden.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the Mutual Economic and Financial support.

"Negus" Takes Salute Of 12,000 Warriors

An Addis Ababa cable states:—

The "Negus" in drizzling rain took the salute from 12,000 Gore warriors under Dedjesmatch and Makonnen who marched for seven weeks without halt from the west.

The final arrangements were completed for the Emperor's motor and mule caravan to Dessie about November 10.

Govt. Aid To Seri-Culture

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Imperial Sericultural Committee at its second meeting on the 30th October at New Delhi, Mr. A. G. Clow, Chairman of the Committee, presiding reviewed the working of the various schemes started by means of the grants given from the Sericultural Fund and decided to recommend further allotments from the Funds for 1936-37. The more important proposals considered and approved included one for the improvement and development of the Tassar silk industry in Bihar and Orissa and another for the expansion of the sericultural farm in Shillong.—United Press.

Portrait Of A Dictator

MUSTAFA ATTATURK, CREATOR OF MODERN TURKEY AS A FRENCH MAN SEES HIM

The following interesting article by M. Georges Bonnet, an ex-Minister of France, which appeared in 'La Turquie Kamaliste," has been specially translated for the "Mussalman" of Calcutta by Mme. Z. A. R.:—

When we read in history the story of the life of a great politician or of a famous leader of men we like to imagine his face, his words his look and to say softly to ourselves. "How we should have loved to have seen and known him."

Our descendants without doubt will think these things when after the passage of years they will marvel at the agitated life of the Great Politician, the Great Soldier and the Great Reformer, who rules over the destinies of Turkey to-day.

Agitated it certainly was, the life of Moustafa Kemal, in turns a younge herdsman tending sheep in the loneliness of fields, an ardent revolutionary shut up during weeks in the prisons of the Sultan, a General who gave back to his country its independance, a Ruler who proclaimed and organised the Republic. But through all these vicissitudes one passion dominates the life of the Gazi—love for the Turkish fatherland which he intends to serve with his incomparable natural gifts of luminous intelligence and indomitable energy.

HUMBLE ORIGIN.

He comes from the people and he never forgets his humble and modest origin. His father and mother lived the poor existence of Ottoman Turks at Salonica. His mother, who had become a widow early, hoped that her son would become a priest. But the young boy had already his vocation. He desired to be a soldier, an officer, to command other men. He enters with enthusiasm the Military School of Cadets at Salonica and distinguishes himself because of his special knowledge of mathematics and the military arts. At seventeen he brilliantly passes the final examination and is sent to the Military Academy of Monastir.

He indulges in literary activities, he writes articles and composes poems. The theme is always the same—the defence of liberty. And he ardently desires to free Turkey from the yoke of foreigners and the corrupt- Government of the Sultan.

In 1905 he is appointed to the General Staff and gets the rank of a Captain. In those days there existed a revolutionary society called the 'Vatan'. All the members of this organisation had resolved under oath to destroy the Sultanate and to replace it with a constitutional Government founded on a popular constituent assembly. Moustafa Kemal joins the 'Vatan'. He throws himself into revolutionary activity. One day with some of his comrades he is arrested and clapped into the red prison of Istanbul.

Deported into Syria he is engaged in organising a branch of the 'Vatan'. Later, passing through Egypt and Greece, he secretly visits Salonica and founds a second society of the same kind. He takes a leading part in the events which culminate in the Revolution of 1908. In his capacity of a Commanding Officer of the General Staff he is at the head of the revolutionary armies that march on Istanbul.

MILITARY GENIUS.

In 1910 he was attached to the mission of General Ali Riza in France. After a few days in Paris he set out to watch the grand manoeuvres in Picardy. During these manoeuvres he showed a great knowledge of military science. There is an interesting anecdote related in this connection. One evening the foreign military attaches were discussing as to the place from where they would best be able to watch the evolution of the fight between the two contending armies. One of the foreign officers hazarded an opinion to which no heed was paid. He was alone in upholding his point of view. But the next day it became clear that he alone was right in having located the exact spot where the battle would be fought. This young officer was Moustafa Kemal, Chief of the General Staff.

For Moustafa Kemal was already a Chief. He belonged to the Grand General Staff and his reputation grew from day to day. Numerous officers of the garrison began to gather round him. The Turco-Italian War broke out in October 1911. Moustafa Kemal played a brilliant role in it and returned to Istanbul.

At this period Enver, the Minister of War, decided to reorganise the Turkish forces and entrusted this task to the Prussian General Liman Sanders. Moustafa Kemal protested. "It is up to us, Turks", he said, "to manage our own affairs. It is insulting to the nation to tie our existence to that of Germany."

Really he was becoming impossible and so he was sent to Sofia as Military Attache. It was at this period that the World War began. With rare clearness of vision he advocated his country's neutrality in the conflict. But since Turkey had entered the War on the side of Germany and the Central European Powers he decided to consecrate all his energy and talent to the service of the Fatherland.

The victory of the Dardanelles won against the Allies was chiefly due to him. It was in Syria, whither he was sent later, that the news of the Armistice came to him. He immediately resigned his command and returned to Istanbul. When he arrived there the Armistice had already been signed a month ago. The enemies were masters of Turkey; the English fleet held the Bosphorus; the Allied troops were occupying Istanbul, the forts of the Dardanelles and all strategic points. French soldiers were stationed at the capital, the Senegalese at Galata, the Italians at Beyoglou and along the railway lines. Allied officers controlled the police, the gendarmerie and supervised the demobilisation of the army. The Ottoman Empire was no more; Syria, Palestine and Arabia were already lost to it. In reality there was no Government at all at Istanbul. It was at this moment that Moustafa Kemal set about to write one of the most glorious pages that History has ever re-

(Continued on page 13—Col. 4).

KARL RADEK ON SANCTIONS

"Great Experiment In History Of Capitalism"

For the first time in the history of capitalism the aggression of one power is encountering the attempt of other Powers to outlaw war in general and to prevent the present struggle, writes Karl Radek in "Izvestia."

He emphasises the significance of the decision to apply sanctions, calling it "a great experiment." Should the attempt to end the war be successful it will help to stop other Powers from resorting to aggression, he says, but if the League should again appear helpless the forces of war will receive a renewed impulse.

Radek, who often reflects the views of the Kremlin, states his belief that the economic measures that will be taken by the League will be of decisive importance unless Italy is able to achieve complete victory within a few months. This would be possible only if bribery or feuds spread dissension inside Abyssinia.

He adds that the decision to take sanctions will make the Italian people realise their isolation and the seriousness of Mussolini's venture, and that in turn the army's moral will be affected.

HALF ABYSSINIA FOR ENGLAND

"Everything will come out all right in the end. When peace is finally declared we will open the paper one day and read that England possesses one half of Ethiopia and Italy the other half—the worst half."

These words appear in an article written by Mr. William Randolph Hearst and published prominently in all his papers.

"I do not think the nations of the old world can be blamed for expanding," he adds. "They are only carrying the light of civilisation into the dark places of the earth. It was thus that America was rescued from savagery.

"We Americans to-day enjoy the fruits of the energy, ambition, and ruthless determination of earlier expansionists. Why should not the vigorous nations of Europe reclaim the waste places of Africa and dedicate them to civilised development?"

"CONGRESS NOT A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

(Continued from page 7).

sible way. The difficulty is that if military sanctions are applied against Italy, then it is impossible to know when war of that kind between Imperialist Powers is going to end. It is not known how much honesty there is in the discussions that are going on at Geneva. If action against Mussolini had been taken at the very outset this brutal attack would never have been seen. Already we find that during the last few weeks an attempt is being made to bring about an understanding behind the back of the League between England, France and Italy, the Three Big Powers of the World."

In The Subjects Committee

The Subjects Committee of the Radical Political Conference met on Sunday morning under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the president-elect of the Conference at the Muzaffarabad Hall.

The draft resolutions on the subjects of the War, criticism of the present programme of the Congress, repression, programme of action, criticism of the new constitution and suggestion of convening a Constituent Assembly based on the principle of Self-Determination which alone could frame a New Constitution, came up for discussion before the Subjects Committee.

All the resolutions were duly approved, except the one on the New Constitution which evoked considerable heated discussion. That the Constituent Assembly slogan was a misleading cry was the plea of the opposition.

An amendment embodying the above plea was moved by Mr. D. S. Vaidya. Also a counter resolution based on the same plea was moved by Mr. Oak.

On a point of order raised the President ruled that the counter resolution could be moved only in case the original resolution was defeated.

The amendment was lost by 100 votes against 53, resolution created a lot of heat on both sides.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Poona Sensation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A great sensation has been caused in the Hindu constituency of Poona Cantonment, because Mr. Agarwal, has submitted his resignation to the Cantonment authority to express his protest against the attitude of his co-member, Mr. Chandulal Shah, who represents the same constituency and also a great stir has been caused amongst the Congressmen in Cantonment and City because Mr. Chandulal Shah has supported Khan Bahadur Jan Mohemad a Non-Congressman in the election to the Vice-Presidentship which took place on 30-10-35 at the meeting of the Cantonment Board, for the seat rendered vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Saldanah.

Mr. Shah was requested to give his vote to Mr. Agarval who is a member of the Democratic Swaraj Party, elected on the Board by the Hindu constituency of Poona Cantonment, for Vice-Presidentship and if he could not do so for some reason, he was asked to stand for the said post and Mr. Maganbhai Patel, the President, Cantonment Congress Committee, was ready to undertake the responsibility of securing his election as a Vice-President of the Cantonment Board. Mr. Patel was in a position to secure the said post for the Congress with the help of Mr. Agarval, and Mr. Castileno, if Mr. Chandulal had agreed to stand, on Mr. Patel's assurance, as a candidate for the said post. Further he was also requested that if he was not willing to do either way, he should resign from the Congress. Furthermore he was also told by Mr. Patel that he should also be neutral at the time of voting but in no circumstances he had a right to flout the wishes of the electorate in the matter. Nevertheless all efforts proved futile and Khan Bahadur was elected a Vice-President of the Board only due to the vote of Mr. Chandulal Shah.

The position of the election was that Mr. Shah's was in the circumstances deciding vote. There are five sitting elected members on the present Board and they had to choose their own Vice-President. Out of these five, two were the candidates for the said post, proposed by Mr. A. B. Sethna and Mr. Castelino respectively. Now Mr. Shah was the only member whose vote was the determining factor in this tug of war. Any side Mr. Shah supported would have succeeded in the election. Subsequently Mr. Shah was asked to support Mr. Agarval, but at the eleventh hour Mr. Shah failed to stand by his constituency and threw in his lot, for reasons best known to himself alone, with Khan Bahadur a Non-Congressman.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. GANDHI.
437 Centre, Street,
Poona (Camp.)

Reforms In Indore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the Heading "Indore letter" you publish a report by your correspondent which so far as the speech attributed to me is concerned is a baseless invention. I did not speak on the merits of the new constitution of the Council at all. In fact I said that if experience had brought home the impropriety of the attitude in the past, we should have the honesty to own it and resolve to enter the Council: or we should resolve to co-operate to advance the cause of the Council which His Highness had graciously constituted; but the matter should be fully considered so as to leave no room for further reconsideration.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. REGE.

Indore, Nov. 1.

Pt. Vishnu Digambar's Music

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Pt. Omkarnath Thakur has made certain statements regarding the musical talents of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar. Some of these statements are justly likely to appear to the people as rather exaggerated and hence certain doubts have begun to be entertained as regards Panditji's powers.

The human voice according to science, is capable of reaching the third octave. But some persons are specially gifted by nature and the Panditji's voice could actually reach the fifth octave. Panditji gave many a musical performance in Bombay. All music-lovers in Bombay are aware of how he used to sing in the Mandra and Anu-Mandra octaves. Bombay cannot also be unaware of the fact of how he could raise his voice to an octave above the Tar Octave. The same things are borne out by the books on music written by him. He has written original books on the Malkansa, Bhupali, Bhairav, Kalyan and other ragas. The tans and alaps (various airs) defined therein by him, amply show that the voices of musicians of old could freely move in four to five octaves, the voice of Pt. Balkrishna Buwa, the revered teacher of the Pt. Vishnu Digambar, was also of a similar kind.

We hardly meet now-a-days with musicians of such powerful voices and hence we have to take recourse to scientific experiments to determine the limits a human voice can reach. It is really unfortunate that on account of the rarity of bodily health and proper vocal exercise even singers who can sing in the three octaves are not met with often enough.

Now about the Panditji's Gamakas in the Mandra. The quaking of the floor, the dragging away of the carpet, or the hearing of a sound similar to that of a mail train passing a Railway Station results attributed to these Gamakas are possibly overstatements. Yet I should like the readers to bear in mind that the effects of the Gamakas when and if they are sung in the proper tune and pitch are really marvellous. The music of those whose voice reaches a long distance and who can sing and sustain in the Mandra and Anu-Mandra septakas certainly produces wonderful reactions in the surrounding atmosphere.

Once when I was with the Panditji in Bikaner in 1907, I remember to have seen the effect Panditji produced on the gas-lamp when he raised his voice to the Tar Pancham. The lamp suddenly flickered as the Panditji was singing. The cause of this, it appears to me, must be that when the voice of the singer is in tune with the sound of the physical phenomena taking place round him such magical effects are bound to occur.

The statements made by Pt. Omkarnath are likely to be exaggerated. But the fact remains that the Panditji's music was almost inspired. After the completion of his training at his Guru's he devoted as many as eighteen hours a day at a stretch to musical exercise. The Chief of Miraj can testify to this. The Panditji used to take the tambura in one hand and the daggu or baya in the other; and thus equipped he used to sit in the same pose, repeat a song in the same raga for a thousand and one times with various kinds of tans, alaps and bol-tans—all this quite regularly day after day. Due to this his music possessed a kind of divine power, and miraculous effects like the above resulted from his music. Considering this even from the Scientific point of view, I believe that such results are bound to occur when the music of talented singers is heard in a sympathetic environment.

Pandit Omkarnath has in his speech stated that he saw a Kilson lamp put out on account of Panditji's singing. I am not aware of any such incident. I have already referred to the flickering of a lamp.

A correspondent to the "Bombay Chronicle" has stated as having seen with his own eyes Pandit Omkarnath lifted bodily up in the air about a foot and a half above the floor when Panditji was singing. With regard to this I can only say that during my career of 12-14 years in close contact with the Panditji I have never for once witnessed or heard of such an incident. Beyond this I need not say anything.

N. M. KHARE,
Principal, Sangita Vidyalaya
Ahmedabad.

Appeal To Dr. Ambedkar

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The statement of Dr. Ambedkar announcing his resolution to give up Hinduism has come upon the educated and thinking Hindus as a thunderbolt. No statement in living memory has cast so dark a shadow on the Hindu community. His statement is as much unfortunate as it is pathetic. Nobody denies the disabilities under which our so-called untouchable brethren are suffering. But nobody can deny either the progress made in removing the disabilities of our Harijan brethren We could have even made more progress but for the fact that at present most of our energies are being spent for securing political power And I may assure Dr. Ambedkar that once we become the masters of our destiny, we will change the whole structure of the Hindu community as if by a magic wand. I hope Dr. Ambedkar will not disregard the appeals made to him from the entire length and breadth of India to change his mind.—Yours etc.,

I. B. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.

Dr. Ambedkar's Determination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the shoals of letters that have appeared in the press ever since Dr. Ambedkar's outspoken determination to leave the Hindu fold he must have seen now how suicidal his action will be to the vast number of his community if his advise is acted upon. It will be like cutting the nose to spite the face.

His changing of religion may help him and his 'picked followers' to get a certain elevation in the new fold, though as time passes by that advantage will also surely vanish. But to the vast mass of his community it will not benefit in any way. Converts from Hindu fold are treated according to the rank and social sect from which they have been gathered! Let the doctor just have a peep in the South where Christianity is reaping big harvest from the Hindu fold. He will find Brahmin Christians, Non-Brahmin Christians, untouchable Christians etc. and in certain parts there are separate churches for them and in certain churches seats are reserved separately. Many have to seek their livelihood outside the Hindu fold, since the Hindu society will not allow them to do all the work they were doing before. So many have to go to Penang, Singapore and other cities to seek jobs as butlers and other domestic servants which very few are able to get. Such is their fate. If only a crusade is taken by the thoughtful section of the Hindus to take these converts back, the result will be staggering.

If leaders like Doctor Moonje, instead of creating troubles where there are enough already, direct the Hindu Mahasabha to carry on a crusade for destroying untouchability, reclaiming the Hindus who have gone out of the fold for obvious reasons, and the removal of other social injustice in the various folds of Hinduism; than within ten years' time Hinduism will shine in all its pristine purity. The services of intelligent sadhus and sanyasins from the vast number we find in the Hindu religion should be utilised for this.—Yours, etc.

S. R. SUBRAMANIAN.

Vanita Seva Samaj Anniversary

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The 7th anniversary of the Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar was celebrated on 26th October under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Hiremath, the Collector of Belgaum. Prizes were distributed to the students by Mrs. Hiremath. Musical entertainments, dramas by the students were the chief items of the programme. The President donated Rs. 100 to the Samaj.

The Veera Shaiwa Mandal of Haveri in Dharwar District will welcome Jagadguru Shivanand Rajendra Shivacharya of Rambhapuri (Bali-Honnur), Mysore State, on 13th November at 8 a.m.

Rocks Ahead For Imperial Powers

Demand Of Italy And Germany For Colonies Bound To Raise Serious Issues Sooner Or Later Which Will Have To Be Faced

The Ethiopian crisis suggests that the world is faced by a much larger problem. What is at stake may not be Ethiopia alone but the colonial question as a whole. Germany, as well as Italy, is demanding colonies. Japan also aims at expansion, writes Mr. P. W. Wilson in the "New York Times."

On this world-wide issue, there have been important pronouncements, Secretary Hoare, in his speech before the League Assembly, held out hope of a new arrangement throwing colonial possessions open to all European countries for trade on equal terms. Mussolini stated to a correspondent that his efforts to discuss colonial adjustment with the London Foreign Office some months back had been rebuffed. It is clear from these statements that there is an unsatisfied demand for colonies.

The facts to be faced are simple. The land area of the world covers about 55,000,000 square miles. About a third of this total territory and a third of the world's population are under control of some kind, exercised by a paramount and external power.

This composite empire consists of more than a hundred different territories, many of them strategically situated. It includes colonies, mandates, protectorates and spheres of influence. It is rich in natural resources of every kind: broadly speaking, it provides food and raw materials for consumption and manufacture by the more industrially advanced nations.

VARIATIONS IN VALUE.

Some possessions represent areas of continental extent, like India; others, a mere point on the map like Nauru, an island containing eight square miles. The extent of a territory is not necessarily a criterion of its value. For instance, Greenland and Alaska, owned respectively by Denmark and the United States, stretch into the Arctic regions, and Libya, owned by Italy, includes a good deal of desert. British Somaliland is actually bigger than England; but it supports only 344,700 people.

A mere glance at the distribution of colonial possessions is enough to show that the system of sovereignty was not arranged according to any preconceived or logical plan. First, we have the composite empire divided among continents thus:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Europe	371,771	956304
Africa	10,998,575	121,489,219
Asia	5,180,072	535,432,365
America	813,631	5,152,009
Australia	212,063	1,190,220
	17,576,112	664,220,117

DIVISION OF POSSESIONS

Second, we have a distribution of the composite empire among the possessing or paramount powers, thus:—

European Powers:	Square Miles.	Population.
Britain	7,287,937	446,191,634
France	4,606,635	63,815,078
Anglo-French	5,700	51,000
Portugal	807,067	8,307,079
Netherlands	787,972	60,886,912
Italy	876,416	2,481,109
Spain	139,155	874,368
Denmark	367 009	125,453
Belgium	920,300	9,584,936
Non-European Powers:		
United States	711,609	14,665,670
Union of South Africa	322,393	204,520
Australia	181,540	673,086
New Zealand	1,268	48,834
Japan	560,811	56,310,437
	17,576,112	664,220,117

The far-reaching significance of the issue stated by Secretary Hoare is thus evident. On the one hand, the composite empire is, in the main, a control of territory in Asia and Africa by nations of Europeans origin. On the other hand, that empire is unevenly distributed among those nations. A small country like the Netherlands owns possessions that support 63,000 000 persons. But the possessions of Italy, a much larger country, support only about 2,500,000; and Germany has no possessions at all.

ITALY'S GRIEVANCE

Since the World War, Italy has laboured under a sense of grievance which Premier Mussolini emphasizes. At Paris she received European territory—for instance, the Trentino and Fiume—but was excluded from a share in the former German possessions. Nor was she able to establish a sphere of influence within the former Ottoman empire. She acquired certain Aegean Islands, including Rhodes, but failed to make good a foothold in Asia Minor. Italy is seeking for compensation in Ethiopia.

The case of Germany is also held to be urgent. Before the war her colonial possessions were as follows:

AFRICA:	Square Miles.	Population.
Togoland	33,659	1,000,000
South-west Africa	322,348	120,000
East Africa	384,079	7,645,000
PACIFIC:		
New Guinea	90,000	463,300
Solomon, Caroline and Marshall Islands	5,160	122,000
Samoa	1,050	37,650
ASIA:		
Kia Chau	2,750	84,000
	839,046	9,471,950

The whole of this colonial empire has been distributed under-mandate of the League among Britain, the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France Belgium and Japan. Germany resents the implication that she has forfeited, in perpetuity, the right to own colonies, and she asks for her colonies to be returned.

The demand for colonies is supported by a paradox. Germany and Italy are or have been strong military and naval powers. The armies and navies of Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal are secondary, nor are any of these countries able to defend their possessions by force. They hold their colonies by consent of civilization as a whole. Hitherto that consent has been expressed latently in British seapower which has intervened between Europe and the colonial possessions of the smaller European countries. To-day that seapower is an active element in the situation.

OUTLET THEORY UPSET

It is frequently suggested that colonies are an outlet for surplus population. There arises the question whether this belief is now justified by facts. It is not easy to discover any territory, describable as colonial, where Europeans in any large numbers would care to live.

Some British have settled in Kenya. Italians have crowded into French Tunis. But there are doubts whether Ethiopia, if conquered, would provide a homeland for many Italians, and the experience of the Far East is here instructive. Japanese have not migrated into Siberia. It is the Chinese who mainly occupy Manchuria and, despite Japanese control, there is actually an immigration of Koreans into overcrowded Japan.

From time to time territory of importance, regarded as colonial, has been peacefully transferred by one power to another. The United States thus received Alaska from Russia, Louisiana from France, Florida from Spain and the Virgin Islands from Denmark. Britain ceded Heligoland to Germany and has been making tentative offers to Italy of territory near Ethiopia.

Similar adjustments elsewhere are suggested—but not very hopefully. Would France be willing to cede a slice of Tunis to Italy? Would Portugal be ready to sell her African colonies of Angola and Mozambique? To what extent would Britain be ready to dispose of her farflung empire?

Such adjustments would affect not only the power that made the territorial sacrifice. As an illustration, take the Guianas in South America which are British, French and Dutch. Suppose—for the sake of argument—that the possessing powers were willing to hand over these possessions to Germany and Italy. Would the Latin-American republics agree to the exchange? And would the United States agree?

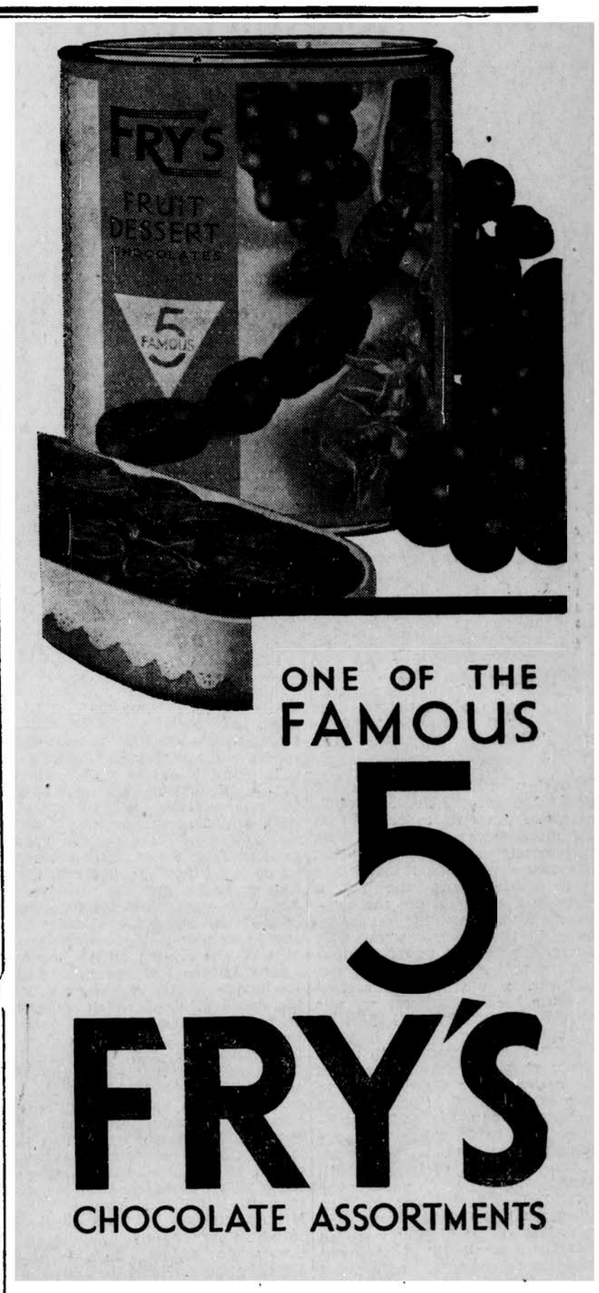
So with the proposal to purchase and distribute the African colonies held by Portugal. Would the Union of South Africa agree to the division of these large areas between Germany and Italy? Certainly there would be serious discussion.

AUTONOMOUS NATIONS WATCH

Ethiopia also provides a test case. The quasi-autonomous sovereignties in the Middle East—Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, the Arabian kingdoms and Egypt—are asking whether they also are to be searranged as satisfaction for colonial aspirations in Europe.

A change of territory from the surveillance of one paramount power to another paramount power may involve much more than a change of sovereignty. It may be a change in method and extent of control—for instance from civil to military administration. The introduction of European militarism into Africa or of Japanese militarism into Melanesian Asia would affect the continents as a whole.

It may be doubted whether commercial advantages, however profitable to individual enterprises, have been of as much benefit to colonial nations as a whole as it is sometimes assumed. After the war Britain added a million miles to her sphere of influence. But her shipping has suffered severely, her cotton trade is greatly reduced and for many years she had to support more than 2,000,000 unemployed.



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'Quake Shock At Sitamarhi

SITAMARHI, (Bihar) Nov. 2.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt at 3 a.m. yesterday. People rushed out of the houses in great panic. No damage is reported.—United Press.

Subhas To Meet Kamala Nehru

SYLHET, Nov. 2.

Writing from Hofgastein, Austria, Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose in a letter to one of his friends at Sylhet stated that he would go again to see Mrs. Kamala Nehru at Badenweiler (Germany) in the 1st week of November. His health although much improved, is not yet recouped. Sj. Bose does not think that he would regain his former health.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(continued from page 6)

House, showing his readiness to occupy any position likely to please. He has, as the "Star" pointed out, his political legs well spread out to cover big armaments, the League of Nations, and a whole-hog policy in every kind of sanctions. How that fits in with the horror of military sanctions expressed the night before by his leaders, for the time being, and his followers, once upon a time, like Mr. Amery, their consciences may tell them. They will never tell the British public. But the far-flung, and elastic banner of the "National" Government will have to make a bigger stretch than that. Somewhere in its folds we shall find nestling the coy figures of Lord Rothermere and his papers, the frank and avowed enemy of the League of Nations, which the Government with the aid of Mr. Churchill are fighting for, and also Lord Beaverbrook standing in isolation. Similarly the adhesion of Sir John Simon and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to such a jumble of ideas and policies seems almost natural, but the collection seems a little too mixed, a little too cynical, a little too much like the people we hear of in Chicago whose hatred for each other is only excelled by their hatred for the rest of the world.

Looking back to the four-day proceedings of the House of Commons we can only conclude that the meeting was a mockery. From its proceedings it appears that the House was called together a week earlier to put the Labour Party in the cart before the election. There was intense excitement in the House when Sir Samuel Hoare rose to report upon the War situation. His was, however, a pitiful performance and the Foreign Secretary was plainly uncomfortable all the time he was speaking. He had to commit the Government to nothing in view of the election and the desire of the Government to pose as the friend of peace. More important than the walking-the-tight-rope performance of the Foreign Secretary was the answer of the Minister of Labour with regard to the Unemployment Insurance Regulations. When asked what the Government intended to do he bluntly replied that the stand-still agreement would remain until the spring, and that the new scales would not be made known before the election takes place. This is nothing but a demand from the Government for a blank cheque for its treatment of the unemployed.

An Ingenious Scheme?

In International politics the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare in opening the momentous debate on Tuesday last leads us to the conclusion that the big Powers who are members of the League have decided once again to make that international organisation a "Thieves' Kitchen." Sir Samuel Hoare laid stress on the increasing squeeze of economic pressure in what was clearly a warning to Mussolini not to bargain too hard. Now that Sir Samuel Hoare has in effect told Mussolini that Britain does not intend to try to ginger the French up into co-operating with Britain in stopping Italian transport through the Suez Canal, the common assumption is that sooner or later there is to be a deal resulting in the end of Abyssinian independence and distribution of the country to the three great Powers, Britain, France and Italy. The debate was farcical for another reason. The whole argument was that the British Government had no quarrel any more with Mussolini or with his country. The speech of the Foreign Secretary overlooked the bald fact that Italy was still at war with Abyssinia and the fight in Africa was not brought nearer to peace. On the contrary, the speech clearly hinted of a Hobson Choice to poor Abyssinia whose Emperor will be asked to accept what will be decided upon behind his back by secret conclaves between Mussolini, Laval and Samuel Hoare. The present reports show that after private discussions with the British Ambassador in Rome Mussolini has suddenly decided to offer new "peace" terms. These terms, hatched and presented to the world after consultation with the representative of the National Government, represent one of the most deplorable bargains ever plotted in the long history of imperialism. They include (1) The lopping off of large parts of Eastern Abyssinia, including Harrar, from control by the Emperor. (2) The use of the Covenant of the League of Nations as an instrument to "restrict the sovereignty" of the Emperor, (3) A system of concessions to foreign countries similar to the system adopted in China. (4) The disarmament of all Abyssinians in the portion of the country to be left under Abyssinian control and (5) The policing of the country by Italian forces, these forces to be reduced to the level "necessary for police work." It is obvious that behind this plan, there lies a scheme of cynical ingenuity. It will actually be impossible for the Emperor to disarm the feudal lords in Abyssinia—either in the areas which it is proposed to tear from the country, or in the areas which—as a piece of eyewash—are to be left nominally under his control. Therefore, it is calculated by the framers of this plan, the carrying out of these orders will immediately involve chaos in Abyssinia. It will then become the "duty" of the Italian and other forces operating to "restore order" by taking complete control. The reference to China in connection with the peace terms is itself sufficient to rouse the suspicion that the Imperialist Powers are planning a grab in Abyssinia following very closely the lines of their exploitation of China.

Arthur Henderson

By the death of Mr. Arthur Henderson on Sunday night, the British Labour Party has lost one of its pillars. Many glowing tributes have been paid to him during the week and it is in the sphere of international politics, it is pointed out by all, that Arthur Henderson will probably be remembered by historians. With Paul-Boncour he was the real author of the Geneva Protocol of 1924, which, although rejected itself, led to Locarno, the Kellogg Pact, and the General Act, and has dominated the course of international discussions ever since. Henderson's conduct of the foreign affairs in the second Labour Government was the one outstanding success in the Administration, which was not otherwise notable for great practical results. However, referring to Henderson's political career, a friend tells me that there was a crisis in March 1916. Lord Banbury, then a member of the House of Commons, proposed to abolish the payment of M.P. He looked like succeeding. Henderson, a Minister, headed a movement which threatened to secede from the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. Asquith unless the Conservative Ministers put on their Government tellers to vote against Banbury. Henderson alleged that abolition of the payment would be a breach of the political truce; that Labour members formerly dependent on trade unions had attained to independence of the unions through the payments, and that if the payments were withdrawn those members would be at the mercy of perverted sectional interests in matters of vital national importance. The tellers were put on. One encounter with Henderson has always struck in the mind of my friend. It was on board a Channel steamer. He was on his way to open the Disarmament Conference. My friend was walking with Henderson up and down the deck together. He seemed somewhat dazed as well he might be, seeing that the 1931 election was just over. "The unemployed voted against me in Burnley," he kept on saying. My friend was surprised at his lack of bitterness against those of his sometime colleagues who had joined the National Government. Another friend who was intimately associated with the late Labour leader has given me another interesting story about him. I am told that when the Lateran agreement was concluded between Italy and the Vatican, an official suggested that he should send telegram of congratulations. In his capacity as Britain's Foreign Secretary, to Mussolini and the Pope. "Why should I?" asked Uncle Arthur, and having listened patiently to the answer, settled the matter in a sentence. "I shall send no telegram to the Pope; I am a Wesleyan. I shall send no telegram to Mussolini; I have denounced him in a public speech in respect of the murder of Matteotti."

"A Political Disaster"

Another great figure in political history of this country passed away this week. To those who remember the violent controversies in which Sir Edward Carson was engaged during the whole of his House of Commons career, and those who knew of his fierce contests in the law courts, it seemed a strange contrast that the last eight or nine years of his working life should be spent in the serenity and comparative leisure of the House of Lords Appeal Committee. Although Northern Ireland has glorified the dead as her saviour, the lesson of history has its own tale to record for the coming generation. By his rebellion in the North Lord Carson achieved two things that were worth achieving, he stripped bare the hypocrisy of a great English political party and proved for all times that the cause of Irish freedom meant nothing more to British statesmen than a pawn in a political game. More important still, he demonstrated that when it came to dealing with Britain there was only one argument that carried weight—the argument of force. As the "Irish Press" points out to-day his life-work is mirrored in discord and hate. Sectarianism is his legacy and Partition his monument. The "sturdy independence" that he so often preached has not come to the North-East, for a cringing subservience to Britain is the hall-mark of the ruling caste in that area. Nothing that he has accomplished bears upon its face the stamp of permanency, for his creed was not founded upon justice or truth or righteousness, but upon a gospel of hate and fanaticism. The time will yet come when those who followed his evil counsel will repudiate that creed and that gospel. As one biographer pointed out, Lord Carson was a political disaster, and after Ulster episode of 1913, the last man who should have been given any authority to pass judgment on other breakers of the law, seems to many equally incontrovertible.

The best political jest for many years was inflicted on us during the week by Saggittarius.

Dit Laval "Mse baisess vont en vente";

Dit Il Duce "Ma bouche est ardente";

Eden dit. "ca faith raison, But to hell with your double entente!"

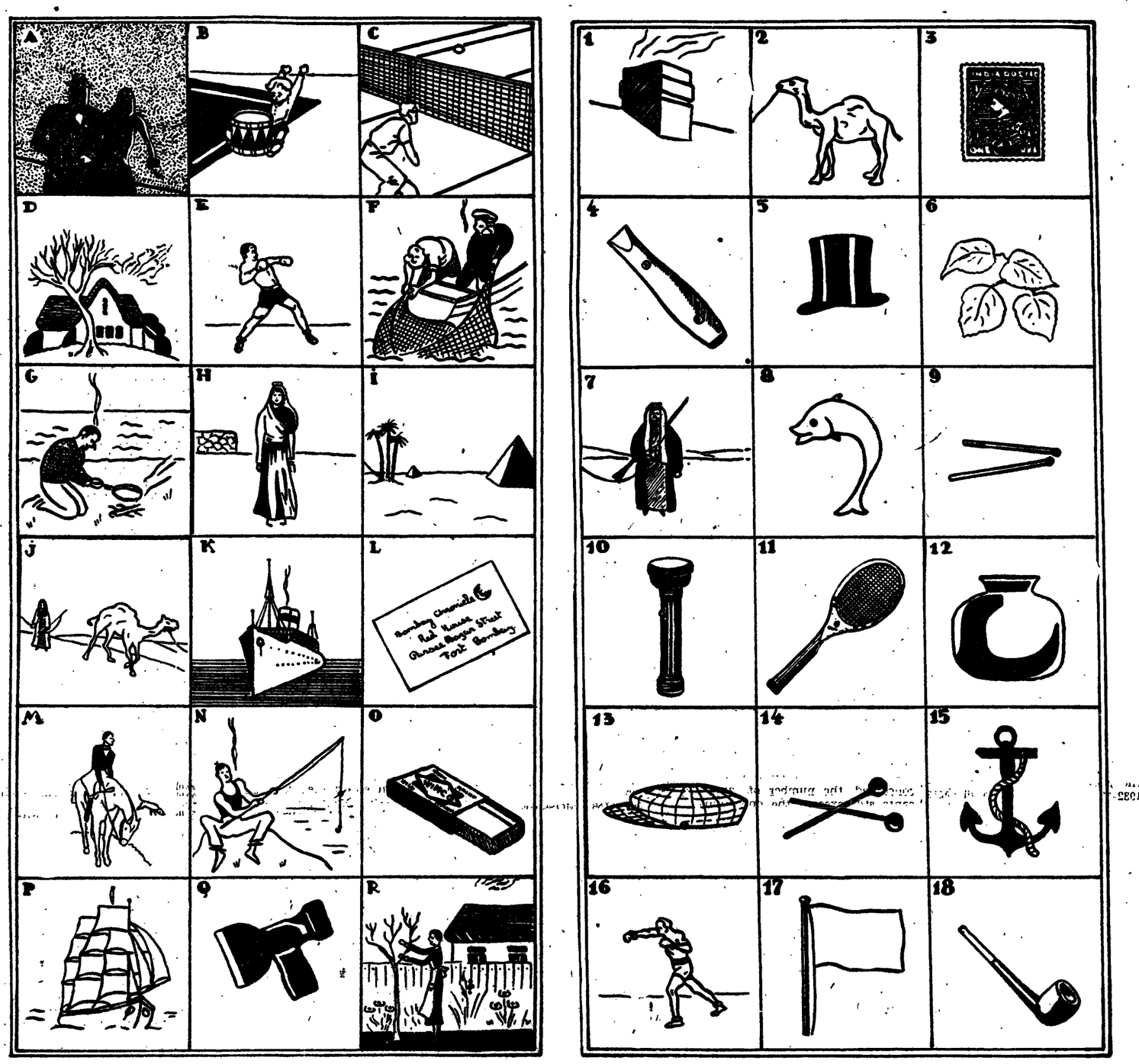
"Complete The Picture" Competition

Rs. 500 1st Prize

2nd Prize **Rs. 200**

3rd Prize **Rs. 100**

Consolation Prizes **Rs. 200**



In this interesting competition you are asked to complete the pictures in the series on the left marked A, B, C by taking the help of the illustrations on the right numbered 1, 2, 3.
Each picture on the left is lacking in some details which you have to complete from the pictures shown on the right. For instance picture "H" on the left shows a milkmaid and illustration No. 12 on the right provides the vessel. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against "H" in the entry coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 20th and 27th October and 3rd November, 1935.

Closing Date 6th November, 1935.

Progress Of Salvage Work

QUETTA, November 2.

The Claims Commissioner in a press communique states that on November 13, systematic salvage of block five in Ward four, will be begun.

This block lies south of the Missionary Society Hospital and is bounded by the Habib Nala Surajganj Road and the Mission Road and houses therein are numbered 496 to 559 and 625 to 648.

On receipt of permits, claimants are requested to proceed to Quetta and report to the Claims Commissioner on or before November 11, 1935.—A.P.

CIVIC LABOUR PARTY FOR KARACHI

Will Work For Amenities For Workers

KARACHI, November 2.

A Labour Party in Municipal politics of Karachi has been formed on Socialistic basis, with the avowed objective to ameliorate the lot of labour and allied classes.

The organisers of the party will, it is learnt, leave no stone unturned to see that labourers are provided with ordinary amenities of life, such as cinema apparatus, radio, motor buses, cold baths, parks, free hospitals, increased wages, etc.

Another notable item of reform which is included in their programme of work is stated to be that the tramway and electric services which are at present in the hands of private companies, should be transferred to the Corporation.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar and Moulvi Mohmad Usman, local labour leaders, have been elected Leader and Deputy Leader of the Party respectively.—United Press.

Bihar Hindu Sabha Executive

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha was held on the 27th October at which among others the following resolutions were passed:—

The Committee condoled the deaths of Babu Madho Singh and Sardar Guru Charan Singh and condemned the murder of the Vice-President of the Hindu Sabha of Malerkotla State; and resolved that a deputation consisting of Babus Jagat Narain Lal, Narsingh Narain Singh, Pundit Bajrang Dutta Sharma, Swami Jagdishwarnandji and others, tour the province for propaganda and collection of funds; and to make arrangements for Mela Prachar and Goraksha work at the Harihar Kshetra Fair.—United Press.

PANIC PERSISTS IN LOHARU

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Latest news about the Loharu State shows that almost all taxes have been realised and people who deserted the State are gradually returning. Some of the alleged offenders it is learnt have been given pardon by the Nawab.

Another retired Subedar, it is reported, has been arrested. Feeling of panic still prevails.

The names of the absconders have been announced.—United Press.

Hindu Sabha Presidentship

NEW DELHI, November 2.

For the Presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha Session to be held at Poona during the Christmas Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee of Lucknow has been approached.

It is expected that Provincial Hindu Sabhas will unanimously elect him for presiding over the Poona Session of the Hindu Mahasabha.—United Press.

Increased Work Of Indian Stores Dept.

Britain Gets Lion's Share In Foreign Contracts

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Definite signs of gradual increase in the volume of work done, by the Indian Stores Department, during the year 1934-35 are visible in the report on the work of the department, for the year. The number of contracts for stores and freight placed during the year was 8,479 as compared with 8,122 in the previous year. The total value was £1,128,384, an increase of £74,398 over the amount for 1933-34.

The value of stores incited by simultaneous tenders was £952,980 and the orders placed in India but inspected by the Department were of a total value of £906,274.

The most important contracts placed in sterling were for Paper for Currency Notes valued at £50,000, two small Suction Dredgers valued at £16,000, and Transmitting Apparatus for the new Broadcasting Station at Delhi, valued at £16,500.

The amount realised by the sale of old, unserviceable or surplus stores during the year was £817 3s. 1d. These stores were mostly returned from India for disposal.

The estimated value of the stores for which tenders were obtained by advertisement was £859,800, as compared with £556,507 in 1933-34. Tenders obtained without advertisement, totalled £465,709, as against £391,649 in the preceding year.

There was also an increase in the number of calls for tenders, which, excluding small purchases by the Director of Inspection, came to 3,203 in 1934-35, as compared with 2,923 in 1933-34.

The estimated value of stores obtained from the War Office and other Departments of His Majesty's Government was £582,042 and of small purchases by the Director of Inspection £11,768.

During the year 110 advertisements for tenders were issued and 801 sets of forms were sent to firms who responded as against 125 advertisements and 875 sets of forms in 1933-34.

GERMANY'S SHARE.

Of the foreign tenders received nearly one-third were German.

Tenders were invited simultaneously in England and in India in 710 cases, as compared with 534 in the previous year and 571 in 1932-33. There were also 70 cases in which tenders were invited in connection with enquiries received from India for prices and current rates. Of the 710 cases of simultaneous tenders, 441 were called for in rupees only, 60 in both rupees and sterling and 209 in sterling only. The estimated total value of the stores included in the above tenders was £952,980, an increase of £349,760 compared with the corresponding figure for 1933-34.

ENGLAND'S SHARE.

Continuing the Report states that the total value of orders placed direct in Great Britain was £451,439 and the value of contracts placed in other countries £49,578. Orders placed through Departments of His Majesty's Government, mainly for warlike stores, are necessarily allotted to British firms, and their approximate value was £592,042 as compared with £602,717 in 1933-34. The grand total value of contracts placed in the year with British firms was thus £1,043,481 or 95.464 per cent of the whole. In Belgium the value of purchases rose from £2,287 to £10,867. This is due to orders placed with Belgium firms for radium and electric transformers. In Finland the value rose from £90 to £4,500. This is accounted for by a large order for paper being placed in that country. The demands for railway locomotives and boilers, wheels and axles and copper ingot, for which foreign competition is most effective, have continued to be small.

The upward tendency of the work of inspection of stores ordered in India under the rupee tender system noted in last year's Report has continued; 1,636 requests for inspection were received during the year as compared with 1,563 in 1933-34.

The stores shipped by the Department during the year totalled 16,182 tons. Of this total 14,780 tons were from ports of the United Kingdom, 1335 tons from the Continent of Europe and 67 tons from America.

TRAINING OF INDIANS.

Referring to the training of Indian students, the Report says that the applications received from the High Commissioner's Education Department for practical training for Indian students, including those in hand at the end of the year 1933-34, amounted to 175-39 more than the number dealt with in last year's Report. Of these applications, 16 were in the nature of (a) enquiries from Universities and Government Departments in India as to the facilities for practical training in certain trades with a view to the allotment of scholarships, (b) requests by prospective students to the best course of training, and (c) enquiries from trade apprentices desiring to make their own arrangements with suitable firms.

Of the remaining 159 applications, 102 were successfully dealt with, 24 were withdrawn, four were in respect of individuals found to be unqualified and eight were in hand at the end of the year. In the remaining 21 cases the Department was unable to obtain the desired facilities.

So far as the electrical trade is concerned, the number of applicants still exceeds the opportunities obtainable, but the situation shows some improvement. In mechanical engineering there was also found an increasing tendency to accept Indian students. In structural steel work the position is not so happy and the difficulties mentioned in last year's Report show no sign of abating. As regards ferro-concrete the position is even worse than in the case of structural steel. On the Continent the situation as regards training of students is not very promising. This is probably due to political changes.

The Report adds that students show every desire to benefit by the opportunities secured for them. In some cases the firms with whom they have been placed have brought to notice the aptitude and ability that have been displayed.—United Press.

GROWTH OF ISLAM IN EUROPE

Work Of Early Pioneers

(By Khalid Sheldrake.)

Many times during my great tour I have been requested to give the names of those who were the first to introduce Islam, or to accept it, in the West. When we go back into the history of Islam in England, we should forget the names of Lady Hester Stanhope, and Lady Ellenborough, both of whom accepted Islam many years ago, and died as Muslims.

Sir Francis Drake was playing his historic game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe, when he was warned that the Spanish Armada was in sight by Captain Fleming, an English Muslim commanding a Moorish ship, for the Moors were the allies of England and Holland against the Spaniards. The late Lord Stanley of Alderley accepted Islam in Constantinople in the year 1875, taking the name of Abdurrahman, and when he died in 1903 was buried with full Mnslim rites by the Imam of the Ottoman Embassy in England

The credit for commencing the introduction of Islam in England upon an organized basis must go to the late Mr. W. H. Quillam of Liverpool, who became a Muslim in 1886, when in Morocco, and started The Liverpool Mosque and Institute, and coited two papers. "The Crescent," and "The Islamic World." He died in 1932, and had converted during this period no less than 500 English people to Islam.

PIONEER IN LONDON.

In London, we must never forget that the late Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy of Calcutta was the Pioneer. I had been a Muslim for over two years when I first met him in London. He founded "The Pan-Islamic Society" in 1905, of which I became Assistant Secretary afterwards Hon. Vice-President. Sir Abdulla remaining President although he returned afterwards to India. He ran a monthly journal "The Light of the World," issued the 'Pan-Islamic Series" of pamphlets, and carried on an active propaganda. Among those who came to Islam at his hands was the late Major-General J. B. B. Dickson, of the British Army. All Eids were celebretad, as well as Friday prayers, these being conducted until the advent of Turkey into the Great War in 1914 by the Imam of the Turkish Embassy, London, and on many occasions I had the honour of pronouncing a Khutba in English.

WOKING MOSQUE.

The little Mosque at Woking had been built many years previously by the late Dr. W. H. Leitner, in the grounds of his Oriental Institute, and the relatifes of the liate Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad had built a Memorial House, next to the little Mosque (for which the Begam of Bhopal had given to Dr. Leitner the funds to build it.) It may interest my readers to know that Dr. Leitner also instituted a Hindu temple for the Hindu students inside the Institute. This Mosque is not in London, but some distance away in the County of Surrey, and therefore we in London held our Eids and Prayers in halls we hired actually in London itself. I am glad that steps are being taken in Calcutta to see that a fitting memorial is made to the memory of Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy.

During my tour in India it has been a pleasure to me to meet many of our old Muslim warriors again, such as Dr. Iqbal, Sir Sultan Ahmed of Patna, Professor Abdur Rahman of the Osmania University and Mr. A. H. Khudadad Khan of Sukkur, who all did good service to Islam in England, My readers also must not forget the names of Lady Evelyn Cobbold, (who has been a Muslim for over 30 odd years,) and may have read her account of her pilgrimage to Mecca at the age of 66, and also of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, (translator of the Holy Quran,) who accepted Islam in Constantinople in 1909.

As for myself I came to Islam in July 1903 through personal study—I was never a "convert" To-day my readers must know of "The Western Islamic Association" which I founded, and of which I am Life President. The bulk of the 30,000 Muslims of Great Britain are in the branches of this body, and I have recently received a telegram assuring me of their complete confidence in me, and wishing me success.

GERMAN AND FRENCH PIONEERS

In Germany the credit for Islamic propaganda should go to those valiant brothers. Abdur Satar Kheiri and Abdul Jabbar Kheiri, who prior to, and during the Great War, converted no less than 400 Germans to "the faith most excellent". This was long before others built a Mosque or started propaganda in Berlin. The Society which they founded Muslims will never forget the many sacrifices made by these flourishes to-day, and the Berlin warrior, Mahmoud Bey Salem, founded "La fraternite Musulman two pioneers of Islam in Germany.

In France, that great Islamic de Paris" in 1907, of which I was proud to be a member. Mahmoud Bey Salem has never ceased to work for Islam in France, and is to-day well to the fore as Vice-President of The Western Islamic Association, and the European Muslim Conference, as well as L'Etoile Nord Africane The late Edmond Dinet and M. Cherfils, were leading French Muslims. The magnificent Mosque in Paris was built by the French Government owing to the representations of these Muslims of Paris, who number aver 100,000.

In America the first Muslim to preach Islam was the late Muhammed Alexander Russell Webb, who came to Islam in 1877, when serving as United States Consul-General in the Phillipine Islands. Me resigned his post, left for America, (touching at India en route), and commenced an organized Islamic Mission in America in the year 1878. Webb did wondtrful work and brought many Americans to Islam. He issued many booklets, also a monthly journal "The Muslim World" which title was copied afterwards by the Christian Missionaries of New York

It has been a happiness to me to have worked hand in hand with these Pioneers of Islam, and I hope sincerely that their work will be properly appreciated by the Muslims of to-day.

NOTES IN BRIEF

(By C. W. SIMPSON.)

Leicester.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. John Potter of Leicester. He has been a Muslim for nearly thirty years, and was a Vice-President of The Western Islamic Association since 1926. He was well-known and beloved in Co-operative Labour, and Trade Union circles, and had devoted much time to humanitarian and propaganda work. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends, and he leaves behind the memory of a good Muslim and genuine friend of the poor.

* * * *

London Nizamia Mosque—In order to answer numerous enquiries, and to remove misunderstanding, we wish to state that althougn His Exalted Highness gave ample money to build not only one but several Mosques in February 1928, the London Nizamia Mosque has not been built, nor have even the foundations been laid. The Western Islamic Association was not associated in any way with this scheme.

* * * *

London.—The Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen which entertained the son of His Majesty King Ibn Saud, London, and presented him with an address, is doing good service to Islam and the Muslims. They celebrated the last Eid in London when over 500 Muslims were present as reports in the Press show. Anyone who wishes to help this Muslim organization in London should send donations to The Hon. Secretary, 30 Church Lane, Commercial Road, Aldgate, London E.

* * * *

Paris, (France).—It will interest all Muslims to know that after the widespread propagarda against France on the part of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake for her treatment of the Muslims, the French Government has released Messali Hadj, Imache Omar, and Rajef Belkacem the three Muslim leaders of Paris, and has recognised "D'Etoile Nord-Africaine" as a legal organization Our three comrades were thus able to take an active part in the First Congress of the Muslims of Europe at Geneva.

* * * *

New Publication.—A new booklet has been issued from the able pen of Hafiz Muhammad Fazlur Rehman Ansari, B.A., (Alig) entitled: "A New Muslim World in Making —March of Islam in the West," which should be read by every Muslim. It gives authentic information concerning the introduction of Islam in England and other Western countries, and the names of the real Pioneers of Islam in Europe and America. It can be had from the author c/o This Modern Press, Meerut, or from The All-Malaya Muslim Missionary Society, 742 North Bridge Road, Singapore, the latter having undertaken the publication of this interesting booklet.

* * * *

Abyssinia.—News has been received from this country that many Muslims there have submitted to the Italian Commanders, from whom they have received courteous treatment. It is not generally known that Lij Jassou, grandson of the late Emperor Menelik, who is beloved by the Muslims of Abyssinia, has been imprisoned for 12 years by the present Emperor, who fears his influence with the Muslims.

* * * *

London.—The President of the Muslim Association of the British Empire, 6 Conduit Street, London, W. Mr. Ahmed Bennett, (at one time Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Society of Great Britain), is very active in London, and has a large correspondence with all parts of the Empire.

* * * *

Geneva.—The First Congress of the Muslims of Europe was held under the Presidency of the Emir Chekib Arslan from September 12th to September 15th. A full report is being circulated by the W. I. A. News Service.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INTERIM BONUS INCREASED TO:—

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES

per Rs. 1,000 Assured per annum

Rs. 16 on ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Coupled with a LOW RATE of PREMIUM is now a HIGH RATE of BONUS.

APPLY FOR LEAFLET—

"WHY IS A POLICY IN THE 'EMPIRE OF INDIA' OF SPECIAL INTEREST"?

Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., MANAGERS.

Deccan Branch: 6, Main Street, POONA.
Gujrat (South) Branch: Chowta Bridge, Main Road, SURAT
Gujrat (North) Ch. Agency: - - Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD

4711.
Tosca
Perfume · Eau de Cologne
Powder · Cream · Soap
Lotion · Brillantine
"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
For all complexions — adhering perfectly and practically indetectable. As powder base: "4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream or Matt-Creme
Perfume — Beauty's Exclamation-Mark!
But it should never be obtrusive. Use "4711" Tosca, the Perfume of Romance, and supplement it by the dainty toiletries diffusing its captivating scent.
Soap — of creamy lather and lasting perfume
Lotion — to make your hair soft and fragrant
Brillantine — ensuring neatness and gloss.
Eau de Cologne — the freshness of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca.

APOLOGIES TO VISITORS

Maganwadi Is A Trust

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Maganwadi is taxed to its utmost limit. It has guest quarters with maximum accommodation for 12. They are principally meant for A. I. V. I. A. Board members and those who are invited for consultation or otherwise by the Chairman or the Secretary. But wherever I stay people gravitate from all parts. I have made it a rule to ask them so far as possible to share with me what has been put at my disposal. The result is that my abode has become a 'dharmashala' without any private quarters. In dry weather this is no hardship. People sleep on the ample flat roof of the rooms occupied by me and the Board office. In the day time they spread out anyhow. Living thus it is not possible for me to find comfortable rooms for an unlimited number of visitors. Yet they come without notice and without appointment. Add to this the fact that we are working without servants. Cooking, washing and cleaning are all done by us. The resources of Maganwadi are therefore truly taxed when visitors come as they do without notice. I am obliged to refuse them accommodation or food. The latter is always cooked according to the number known to be resident the previous night. This is all contrary to convention. In an Indian household, a chance comer becomes an honoured guest, and he shares what is prepared for the household. But Maganwadi is not a household. It is a trust created solely for the service of the semi-starved unemployed or semi-employed millions. We are trying in the best manner we know to husband all our resources to save every pice we can. We have therefore no warrant for providing a lavish table at which all who come may sit.

Hence even at the risk of being considered rude or miserly, I am obliged to be very strict and turn away those who come without previous appointment. Those who have therefore been, much against my wish, been refused hospitality will please extend their sympathy to me and excuse me. Future comers will take note of the peculiar position we are in at Maganwadi. I may mention for the convenience of those who must come without notice that within a stone's throw of Maganwadi there is a well-appointed 'dharmashala' capable of taking in a fair number of guests. It has private quarters too, for a limited number. I would like to add that in asking for appointments would-be comers should have mercy on me. It taxes all my strength to cope with the day-to-day work. No appointment should therefore be sought except for the benefit of the tasks which at the moment engage my attention to the exclusion of all else.

Calcutta 'Varsity Invites Radhakrishnan

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Sir Radhakrishnan has been invited by the University of Calcutta to accept the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lecturership for 1936-37 and deliver a course of lectures on Comparative Religion.—United Press.

FIGHT NOT ABANDONED

Acharya Kripalani On "Message Of Congress"

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIZAGAPATAM, (By Mail.)

"To the superficial observer it might appear that we have abandoned the fight, but a national fight cannot be abandoned until our aim is achieved. A nation is like a sea. Its spirit has got its ebb and flow. We cannot artificially create a tide and we cannot go forward during the ebb."

Thus observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the National Congress, addressing a packed house in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall of Vizagapatam on 28th October.

Referring to the Socialists he said: "If there are any Socialists or any others who are prepared to serve the poor better, we will yield the leadership to them and render them what assistance we can. It is up to the masters to watch their servants and point out to them wherein they are weak or slack. In the past this nation has had no good servants because the masters have been ignorant, selfish and short-sighted."

Proclaimed Offender On Trial

PATNA, Nov 2.

Mr. S. M. Bose, a proclaimed offender, who had absconded while being tried on a charge of embezzlement of Rs. 50,000 belonging to a local firm about five years ago, but was arrested recently in Calcutta and brought down here, was produced yesterday before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Patna, when a bail application was moved on his behalf. The Magistrate agreed to release him on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

It is understood that the accused could not furnish the bail as asked for and was remanded in "hajat".

The trial will take place on November 9 next.—United Press.

P. C. Ray's Donation To Medical Research

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Out of the fund created from his undrawn salaries as the Palit Professor of Chemistry, Acharya P. C. Ray has made a donation of Rs. 5 000 to the Indian Institute of Medical Research.—United Press.

Indian Police Medal

NEW DELHI, Nov 2.

The Indian Police Medal has been conferred on Mr. Nazir Alam, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Agra, for courage of a high order displayed by him in the course of an encounter with a gang of dacoits led by Radha Charan, a notorious outlaw.—United Press.

QUETTA REFUGEES' GRIEVANCE

Meeting To Protest Against Official Attitude

NEW DELHI, Nov 2.

Nearly one hundred famished Quetta refugees including women and children surrounded Mr. F.B. Pool, Deputy Commissioner, when he arrived as usual in the court yesterday. They related their tale of misery to the Deputy Commissioner and asked for financial assistance. They also stated that about 500 refugees are at present in Delhi, who need immediate relief in the form of clothes, land for building shelter and money to make a fresh start in life.

The Deputy Commissioner, who gave them a sympathetic hearing, after consulting other officials sanctioned Rs. 100 to be equally distributed among them. The sufferers however refused to accept the offer on the ground that the amount was not sufficient even to meet their one day's meals.

The sufferers then announced on the spot that a meeting would be held on Sunday next to express dissatisfaction at the local Government's attitude towards them.—United Press.

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Or from Thomson & Taylor Ltd. & P. M. Zaveri & Co., BOMBAY.

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The objects, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees may be had simply by keeping my world renowned "Gohar murad charm" with you. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. She whom you want may be very hard-hearted and proud, but she will have a longing for you and she will want to be for ever with you, when you keep this charm. This is a Vashikaran charm. It will make you fortunate, give you service and advancement, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. Price Rs. 1/4/- only. Postage extra.

Note:—Rs. 100 will be awarded as prize if proved otherwise.

Manager, The PARKASH JOTISH ASHRAM,
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Bombay Agents:—
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169.

Parsi Doctor Accused Of Killing Nursemaid

Police Appeal To Public For Information Of Crime

Following conferences in Lancaster between local police officers and detectives from Scotland, who are engaged on the mystery of the two dismembered bodies in the ravine at Moffat, events came with dramatic swiftness.

After spending several hours in the police station, Dr. Buck Ruxton, a well-known Lancaster medical practitioner, whose wife and nursemaid had been reported missing, was arrested and charged with the murder of the nursemaid.

The detectives are confident that they will soon identify the second body, and they began a widespread search for the torso, which is still missing.

In the meantime, other officers started digging in the back yard of a Lancaster house. They removed an object which, it is understood, will be the subject of pathological examination.

DETECTIVES HUNT FOR LOST WIFE

Only magistrates, court officials and journalists were present in court, when the doctor was brought up. The fact that a special court was being held, an hour and a half before the usual time, was not allowed to reach the public.

When the accused man, Dr. Buck Ruxton, 36, of Dalton Square, Lancaster, stepped into the dock he was charged with having murdered Mary Jane Rogerson, a 20-year old nursemaid, who had charge of his three children.

Dr. Ruxton, a dark-skinned man with a shock of black hair, is the son of Indian and French parents. He has a large practice in Lancaster.

The formal charge against Dr. Ruxton was: "That he between September 14 and 16, at Lancaster, feloniously and wilfully, and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder Mary Jane Rogerson."

Chief constable Vann told the Court that he proposed merely to give evidence that Miss Rogerson was missing, and then give evidence of arrest.

He then called James Rogerson, of Thornton Road, Morecambe, an elderly, white-haired man and father of the girl. Directly Mr. Rogerson entered the witness-box he broke down and went bitterly.

Between sobs he told the magistrates, in reply to questions by Mr. Vann, that he last saw his daughter when she came home on the Thursday before she was about to go away.

When Rogerson stepped out of the witness-box he dropped into a seat, weeping broken-heartedly.

Mr. Vann then gave evidence of Dr. Ruxton being brought to his office. On the next morning he was charged with murder. He continued:

"In reply to the charge, Dr. Ruxton said, 'Most emphatically no. Of course not. The furthest thing from my mind. What motive, and why? What are you talking about?"

Mr. C. F. Gardner, Solicitor, who appeared for Dr. Ruxton, applied for Ruxton to be kept in Lancaster so that he (Mr. Gardner) might look after his business interests.

Mr. Vann stated that he had no objection, and added that he would be prepared to give every possible assistance, but he did not know whether the Home Office would allow it.

Advised To Keep Silent

Mr. Gardner also made an application for legal aid. At this point Dr. Ruxton seemed anxious to speak.

"Could I. . ." he began, but Mr. Vann and Mr. Gardner both advised him to say nothing.

He was then remanded in custody until Tuesday.

The charge against Dr. Ruxton arises out of the discovery over a fortnight ago, in a ravine at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, of parts of two dismembered bodies.

One of the bodies the police declare to be that of Miss Rogerson. The police are now anxious to trace Mrs. Ruxton, who vanished about the same time as Miss Rogerson.

Chief-constable Vann has appealed to the public for help in tracing her.

"We want to exhaust the whole country in our search for Mrs. Ruxton," declared Mr. Vann.

"We are anxious that any member of the public who has seen someone resembling the description of her, whether or not in the company of the nurse, Miss Rogerson, should communicate with the nearest police-station.

"The last information about her is a statement that she said she was going to Edinburgh."

Help is also sought in identifying a person who gave a white silk or cotton marocain blouse without buttons and with a small tear under one arm to a jumble sale at the Memorial Hall, Morecambe, in October,

MRS. ISOBEL RUXTON

November, or December last year.

This blouse was found at Moffat with the dismembered remains.

A detective said, "We have established who bought the blouse from the jumble sale but want to hear from anybody who might have had it before the sale.

"Possibly it was given to a collector for the sale, and in that case we wish to get into touch with the donor."

Appeal To Dentists

Mr. Vann also issued what he described as "a most important appeal".

"It would be of assistance to the police if any dentist who has given dental treatment at any time to Mrs. Ruxton would communicate immediately with the Chief Constable of Lancaster or any police-station."

Mr. Vann explained that the significance of this inquiry was that the dentist might have a cast of the mouth, which would help the police greatly.

During the night police officers with spades and torches began digging in the back yard or a Lancaster house. After working for some time, they took away samples of debris for pathological examination.

The work was done under the supervision of Professor John Glaister, the Glasgow pathologist.

The yard where the digging took place is surrounded by a high wall, and elaborate precautions were taken by the police to ensure secrecy.

In the meantime other officers from many police forces were searching lonely stretches of road in the Border district for the missing torso. Bodies of men combed the hedgerows and hunted among the bracken and heather lining the road.

The search has been especially intense in the mountainous seaboard region between Carnforth and Barrow-in-Furness. Farmers, farm-labourers, game-keepers and roadmen have been enrolled to assist.

Mr. Vann has also asked for information concerning the movements on Sept. 17 of a stone-coloured Austin 12 saloon motor-car over an area from Lancaster to Grange-over-Sands and Kendal.

"The car's journey," said Mr. Vann, "was probably made between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Anyone who saw it would be of valuable assistance if they would communicate with me.

"We would also be interested in information regarding a brown trunk that may have been carried at the back of a motor car."

Two notices have been pinned to the door of Dr. Ruxton's house. One, handwritten, announced that another practitioner in the town would be available to Dr. Ruxton's patients.

The other, typewritten and signed "B. Ruxton," read:—

"To all my patients:

"I appeal to you most humbly to remain loyal to me in this hour of trouble. Please do not change from my panel list as well as private practice. My deputy will conduct all business as usual. Thanking you in anticipation for your loyal support."

It is stated that this notice was posted by the police at the request of Dr. Ruxton.

Our Indore Letter

OWNER KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Two Others Seriously Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Oct. 31.

Report of a serious motor car accident, resulting in the instantaneous death of the car owner, Mr. Syed Abdul Rashid of Rajmundhry (Madras) a student of Agricultural College Nagpur, has been received from Gwalior.

The car, driven by the owner, in an attempt to overtake a bullock cart, turned turtle causing the death on the spot of Mr. Rashid and serious injuries to the other two occupants who were immediately admitted to Hospital nearby. The condition of Mr. Shaukat Ali, one of the injured persons, is reported to be precarious. The accident occurred on Saturday last 23 miles from Gwalior on the Delhi-Gwalior Road. The victim of the car accident was buried at Morena (G.I.P. Rly. station). The car is stated to be completely wrecked.

Alleged to have been found in possession of guns, rifles and other arms without license, Ram Kunwar Bai and 5 others, members of the family of the Zamindar of Indore (Jr. Branch) are being prosecuted under Indore Arms Act before a Magistrate of Indore. The case has excited a keen interest among the public in view of the status of the accused persons.

The Rural Uplift Committee, appointed by the Maharaja Holkar, is reported to have recommended 'inter-alia' the desirability of supplying the cultivators through various rural centres, with improved and various qualities of seeds yielding higher returns for the cultivators. The proposal is stated to be engaging the attention of the Government.

WOMEN MUST OFFER UNITED FRONT

Hyderabad State Women's Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 1.

Before a large gathering of ladies, the Ninth Session of the Hyderabad State Women's Conference was held this afternoon at Bashir Bag, under the presidency of Srimathi Rani Kumudini Devi of Wanparthy Samsthan.

Opening the conference H. H. the Princes Durreshevar hoped that the aims of the Conference would be fulfilled as the women now a days seemed to be on the lines of improvement and were engaged in a struggle for their emancipation.

Rani Kumudini Devi in her Presidential address remarked that there should be no difference of caste, creed and colour when working for the amelioration of womenfolk and fulfilling the aims and objects of the Conference. It was the duty of every body, Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Parsi, to work conjointly.

Mrs. T. J. Tasker, next read a brief report surveying the activities of the Hyderabad Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement.

Several resolutions were discussed and unanimously passed and the session closed.

AIR-MINDED BENGALI GIRLS

Crowded Applications For Two Scholarships In Aviation

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

There is an unprecedent rush of applications from enterprising Bengali girls from all parts of India, who wish to become the first Indian Amy Mollison, following the offer of Rs. 1,000 by the Das Roy Memorial Committee to a suitable candidate for a course of training in civil aviation.

There have been a huge number of inquiries and 21 applications have already been received.

The Selection Committee which has decided to offer a second scholarship of Rs. 500 meets on Nov. 3 to choose two most suitable candidates.—A. P.

Why Carry Double Burden?

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Please write to:

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Head Office: 293, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road. BOMBAY.

CONVERSION OF JOHN BULL

(Continued from page 3).

in the ways of trade, and began to reach out for its own share, it was not so well at all. With the fiercely-intensified competition for world-markets since the war, it became not so much a question for John Bull of holding what he had, but of getting what he might.

Perhaps the change of heart, which seemed to come so suddenly, was but the final penetration into an obstinate skull of the relentless facts of contemporary economics. May be John Bull had long been wondering uneasily whether after all Providence was keeping a most-favoured-nation clause in her portfolio for the benefit of Britain. And then, one day, he woke up to the realisation that Providence had let him down.

Whatever the process of conversion may have been, the fact exposed itself clearly enough. For the past few years, overseas visitors to the British Industries Fair have discovered, to their amazement and against all impressions previously gathered, that British manufacturers were anxious to cater in every possible way for the tastes and even the idiosyncrasies of their customers. It appeared indeed, incredible though it seemed, that the British manufacturer was actually anxious to give his customer what he wanted, and proud when he succeeded in pleasing him. Was there ever such a revolution known in the whole economic scheme?

CUSTOMER TRIUMPHANT.

But there it is. To the native virtues of high standards and prime quality, which even the most carping critics of British goods have never denied to them, our manufacturers now add a thorough and intelligent study of foreign markets, with the result that when prospective customers arrive at the British Industries Fair, it is only a matter of hours before they become actual customers in solid orders and hard cash.

We may well be excused if we gloss over the memory of times when things were in any way different. The customer is always right.

He always was right, only we didn't know it.

PROSPECTS OF INDO-AFHAN TRADE

(Continued from page 3).

tea, paper and spices. As part of the trade in these articles, varying in extent is already in the hands of foreign countries such as Britain, Belgium, China and Japan but the Delegation take the view that the proximity which India enjoys and the close relations which have hitherto existed between the two countries may give her some definite advantage over her competitors in penetrating the field still further and carving out for herself a larger slice in some at least of these lines.

The Delegation impress the desirability of Indian manufacturers devoting special efforts to organise their trade with Afghanistan. They advise merchants to send representatives to Kabul to study the markets or at any rate to the frontier towns of Peshawar and Chaman to learn from merchants who are closely in touch with Kabul and Kandahar. The Delegation observe that the Kabul market is highly competitive and that business is likely to result only from the quotation of competitive prices.

Evidence is available to show that Afghanistan is not now so isolated and so impervious to outside influences as formerly. The present progressive administration has already brought about some desirable changes; the standard of living of the people has improved and is steadily advancing. Opportunity will, therefore, in the near future occur to India in an increasing degree to supply for new wants. In spite of the present restrictive influences on Indian trade, the Delegation are hopeful that considerable opportunities exist for the promotion of Indian trade with Afghanistan. To quote from the Delegation's Report: "While the prohibition of imports and the monopoly system have circumscribed the opportunities for the development of trade with Afghanistan in certain particular commodities, there still remain by no means inconsiderable opportunities for the promotion of Indian trade in other directions. It is however essential that the Indian interests concerned should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the precise requirements of the Afghan market and take necessary steps to obtain first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing there."
—"Indian Trade and Finance."

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

HOLLAND HOLDS UTRECHT FAIR

(Continued from page 3).

for the faurniture-fair and for the group of dairy-tools and machinery for the dairy-industry. For the first time since many years, dairy-products were displayed in an attractive stand of the "Crisis Bureau for the Dairy." In the Textiles department the display for testing the genuineness of colours of textile goods aroused great interest. The group of inventions occupied more floorspace and was altogether more important than on previous occasions.

The number of visitors to the fair as well as the turnover were highly satisfactory. Economical conditions being uncertain and rather strained in the beginning of September, there was, of course, no tendency to buy on a large scale with a view to increase stocks to an important level, on the other hand, however, sales-figures for the consumption in the near future were higher than expected thus demonstrating that the carrying-trade has not lost its faith in the purchasing-power of the public from the Netherlands. Transactions were also concluded with the Netherlands East-Indies and with foreign countries.

The next Spring-Fair will be held from the 10th to and including the 19th of March 1936.

Collector's Appeal For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 1.

An "At Home" was arranged by Khan Saheb A. Munshi, retired D.D.C. at his residence yesterday at 5 p.m. in hour of Khan Bahadur Yacub Vazir Mohamad the present Collector of Thana, who was here on leave during the Dipavali holidays.

A large number of friends and his admirers were present.

Mr. Sufi Mafiz in introducing the guest of the evening eulogized his services in the cause of the Muslim community.

The Collector replied in suitable words and said that his outlook as regards different communities were concerned was impartial. He further stressed the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of Purdah and education amongst the backward communities.

In proposing the vote of thanks Mr. Rashid A. Munshi analysed the present political condition in the country and explained the working of India Act in the near future. He said: "Under the new Act party system had come to stay. The Muslims had 679 seats out of total 2245 and the respective Provincial representatives had to aspire for greater responsibility and democratic principles rather than mere memberships."

"Understand the mass psychology," he went on, put men like Mohamed Ali Jinnah at the helm of Muslim League and turn Muslim Congress and Conferences into non-communalistic bodies for agricultural and industrial regeneration and amelioration.

Belgaum Municipal President

BELGAUM, Nov. 1.

The Belgaum municipality elected Mr. Abdul Majid Gheewale as president for one year.

The meeting was held in a tense atmosphere and police were kept ready nearby for emergencies.—A. P.

Seth Rajmalji Lalwani of Jamner will preside over the third session of the All-India Oswal Conference to be held at Mandsaur on Nov. 16.

Consumption Of Indian Cotton In India

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

The following table shows the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by mills in India during the year Sept. 1934 to August 1935, as compared with that of the corresponding period of the previous year:—

(In 1,000 bales of 400 lbs.)

	(September to August) 1933-1934	1934-1935
Bombay Island ..	492	687
Ahmedabad ..	373	327
Bombay Presidency ..	1,054	1,231
Madras Presidency ..	278	312
United Provinces ..	277	292
Central Provinces & Berar ..	113	125
Bengal ..	103	100
Punjab & Delhi ..	72	84
Rest of British India ..	35	39
Total: British India ..	1,946	2,183
Total: Indian States ..	390	428
Total: India ..	2,336	2,611

COTTON PRESS RETURNS

The following table shows the quantity of cotton pressed by Ginning & Pressing Factories in the various Provinces in British India during the year September 1934 to August 1935, as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous year:

Province	(Sept.-August) (In 1,000 bales). 1934	1935
Bombay Presidency ..	1,209	1,083
Punjab ..	1,220	1,022
Berar ..	605	513
Central Provinces ..	253	148
Madras ..	451	367
United Provincces ..	154	161
Bengal ..	47	49
Assam ..	12	16
Ajmer-Merwara ..	22	14
Burma ..	67	71
Total ..	4.041	3,445

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following are the approximate gross earnings of the State-owned Railways in India for the five months from April to August 1935, as compared with the actuals of the corresponding period of last year:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Railways	5 months: April to Aug.. 1934	1935	Increase or Decrease
A. B.	74	61	—13
B. N.	3,29	3,55	+26
B. B. & C. I.	4.36	4,32	— 4
Burma	1,53	1,46	— 7
E. B.	1.99	1.92	— 7
E. I.	7,53	7.41	—12
G. I. P.	4,89	4,83	— 6
M. & S. M.	3,05	2,77	—28
N. W.	5,83	5,66	—17
S. I.	2,25	2,18	— 7
Tirhoot Lucknow-Bareilly	80	77	— 3
Other Railways	19	19	..
	36,45	35,67	—78

BROADCASTING OF VACANCIES IN SWEDEN

It is reported in the Swedish Press that in future announcements of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges, and not immediately filled, will be broadcast once a week. The object of this is to meet the need for a speedier circulation of notice of vacancies reported to the official employment exchanges in different parts of the country, which has resulted from the increased activity in industry and the consequent rise in the demand for labour of various kinds.

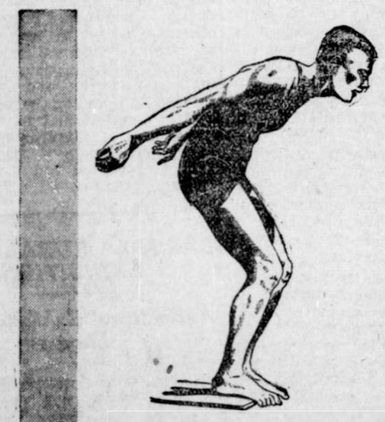
Hitherto, weekly regional and national lists of vacancies have been issued for the use of various employment exchanges and the public. An agreement has now been reached between the Social Board and the Broadcasting Corporation for the weekly broadcasting of an employment report summarising the particulars in the national list of vacancies which is compiled and distributed by the Social Board. The list will be broadcast every Thursday at a fixed hour.

In the wireless programme the item will be entitled "The Employment Report of the Social Board." Persons who wish to apply for the vacancies mentioned in the Report are advised to get into touch with the nearest official employment exchange and to submit testimonials, etc. Since there is collaboration between different exchanges, application to the nearest exchange will be a means of obtaining information on vacancies in other parts of the country also.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE (September 1935)

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during the month of September 1935, amounted to Rs. 4,51 lakhs as against Rs. 4,60 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 4,61 lakhs in September 1934. The total revenue realised in the six months ended September 1935, was Rs. 26,90 lakhs as compared with Rs. 24,83 lakhs during the same period last year. Import duties accounted for Rs. 18,43 lakhs of this amount, export duties for Rs. 1,98 lakhs, excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches and steel ingots for Rs. 2,83 lakhs, Rs. 1,40 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs, Rs. 1,12 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs respectively, and Land Customs and Miscellaneous for Rs. 23 lakhs.

Comparing the figures for the period April-September 1935, with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, increases were noticeable under import duties on raw cotton, cotton fabrics, machinery, tobacco, metals, other than iron and steel, liquors, cotton yarn, tea, railway plant and rolling stock, oils, batching, fuel and lubricating, silver and paper and stationary; export duties on jute, raw and manufactured, and the excise duty on motor spirit also showed increasses. On the other hand, import duties on sugar, silk fabrics, iron and steel, cotton hosiery, boots and shoes, dyes derived from coal tar, spices and portland cement, the excise duty on kerosene and land customs receipts showed noticeable decreases.



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LIVERPOOL ARBITRATION SYSTEM

Karachi Cotton Association's Protest

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The arrivals of cotton during the year 1934/35 totalled 13,98,516 bales as compared with 16,30,333 bales during the previous year. The decrease in the total arrivals is accounted for by the decrease of arrivals mainly from the Punjab and Rajputana which were down by nearly 1,90,000 bales and 19,000 bales respectively. The Sind arrivals practically remained at the level of the previous season.

The total exports from Karachi were down by nearly 68,000 bales—the total for the year being 14,66,904 bales as compared with 15,35,001 bales for the previous year. United Kingdom and Indian Costal ports took more, nearly 23,000 bales and 42,000 bales respectively. Exports to Japan and China were down respectively by nearly 41,000 bales and 90,000 bales. Exports to the Continent were maintained nearly at the level of the previous year but Germany and Italy took less than the previous year; this was off-set by the takings of smaller Continental countries. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Karachi Cotton Association for 1934/35.

In December a resolution was communicated to the Government of India that the Board of Directors of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd requests the Government of India to resume the broadcasting of all commercial news connected with cotton in the mornings particularly through the Bombay Radio station.

A meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Standards sub-committee on the Universal Standards for Indian cottons was held in December at Karachi when it was resolved that with a view to promote further co-ordination between the Bombay and Karachi markets the Bombay M. G. Fully Good Bengal Hedge Contract be changed in future to fine M. G. Bengal, with Fine M. G. Punjab as the basis, allowing United Provinces, Rajputana and Sind as tenderable qualities at certain differences to be fixed from time to time on spot ruling rates basis, and giving sellers the option to tender cotton at either Bombay or Karachi but in one lot only.

PROTEST TO LIVERPOOL

In October a communication was addressed to the Liverpool Cotton Association stating that the Association viewed with concern the numerous complaints from its members of unsatisfactory treatment of shipment by Liverpool arbitrators and appeal committees. "The earnest hope of the association is to co-operate in full with all efforts towards the increased use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom but it considers that any feeling of real dissatisfaction with arbitration and appeals in Liverpool is highly detrimental to the furtherance of that object."

A conference between certain representatives of the East Indian shippers and the meeting of the Liverpool association, Sir Richard Jackson (Chairman of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee) being also present was held at Liverpool in July 1934. A full opportunity was taken of discussing various difficulties in connection with arbitration, but no concrete proposals were made for the improvement of the present system.

LICENSING OF GINS

In October the Government of Bombay invited the association to express its views on the proposals regarding licensing of gins and presses. After a very careful consideration of the question the Board signified their opposition to the proposals as in their opinion licensing is not a practical remedy and will unnecessarily penalise ginners and factory owners particularly the uninfluential among them.—A.P.

Special refining processes play an important part in the manufacture of Pears Soap. These processes ensure the absolute purity and mildness of each cake. Pears gives a rich smooth lather which brings a fresher bloom to the complexion —good reason for the world-wide popularity of Pears Soap. Rightly is Pears called "The Jewel of Soaps."

PEARS

The Jewel of Soaps

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND

I-TG 226-293

Our Hyderabad Letter

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR ARRESTED

Wanted In 17 Cases

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 31.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will arrive in Hyderabad on the 3rd inst. on a professional visit. Sir T. B. Sapru will be the guest of Raja Dhanrajgir.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Member, has been appointed President of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for a further period of two years.

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR ARRESTED.

A notorious burglar wanted by the British India Police for answering several charges was at last trapped at Sitharampet, Hyderabad City by the clever ruse of the City C.I.D. The burglar it is alleged who goes under various aliases has been responsible for a large number of burglaries in Secunderabad and Hyderabad too. So far 17 cases have been investigated and further investigations are proceeding.

LOCAL PIECE GOODS AND YARN

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Grey, Unbleached	Per lb. Rs. a p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 10
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 0
Shirtings	0 9 7
Shirting (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 2
Leopard Cloth	0 9 6
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 9 10
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|6" P. B.)	0 14 7
Drills	0 8 7
Domestic	0 8 5
"	0 8 6
Salita	Not quoted
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached—	**Per piece**
Longcloth	10 6 6
Drill	8 5 0
Yarn:—	**Per lb.**
4s (All Waste)	0 3 7
6-1|2s (All Waste)	0 4 1
8-1|2s	0 5 6
10-1|2s	0 6 0
12-1|2s	0 6 4
16s	0 7 7
20s	0 8 2
24s	0 9 0
32s	0 10 6
40s	0 11 7
60s	1 0 10
80s	1 6 5

PORTRAIT OF A DICTATOR

(Continued from page 8).

corded. He realises that the Sultan is completely in the hands of the Allies. Not at Istanbul, but somewhere else efforts should be made to organise resistance and resuscitate the national spirit. He crosses over to Anatolia and on May 19, 1919, he enters the Port of Samsun on the Black Sea. He removes his general headquarters to the interior of the country and immediately sets about organising the masses, He visits villages, gathers together officers unemployed since the demobilisation and leaves everywhere representatives to form committees of resistance. He sends out invitations to the National Congress and wires the following message to all the districts:—"The country is in danger. The central Government is unable to exercise their functions. The independence of Turkey cannot be saved except by the will and energy of the Nation."

SIVAS CONGRESS

After he preparatory Congress of Erzurum delegates from all parts of Turkey came secretly to the Congress at Sivas, under disguise, travelling during nights, making long detours and crossing mountain passes. They voted unanimously in favour of resistance against the foreigners. They elaborated and fixed upon the terms of peace which only they would accept. They swore that they would not lay down arms until the enemy had accepted the National Pact. The Congress sent an ultimatum to Istanbul demanding the immediate convocation of parliament. After this it removed its headquarters to Ankara (Angora).

The election of parliament in Turkey had taken place under pressure of the national movement. The assembly met at Istanbul. The National Pact was voted by a large majority in favour of Moustafa Kemal. But he himself was not present and this foresight of his was responsible for his not sharing the fate of most of the members of that parliament. The assembly was dissolved and the more militant members (that is, the defenders of the National Pact) were exiled to the Island of Matta by the foreign and Ottoman authorities.

PRESIDENT

On April 23, 1920, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey met at Ankara where the newly elected deputies proclaimed Moustafa Kemal president of the Assembly. It annulled all the engagements entered into by the Sultanate with the foreign powers. Moustafa Kemal received a message from the President of the French Republic to which he replied with dignity in the following words: "The Grand National Assembly at Ankara will preside over the destinies of the country as long as the capital remains in the hands of the foreigners....The Turkish Nation, while remaining peaceful is determined to maintain its rights and prerogatives of a sovereign power.'

The events which took place after the foundation of the National Assembly and the proclamation of the Republic are better known to the public. The Greek invaders had adventured far into the vast Anatolian tablelands and were slowly advancing on this territory without meeting any serious resistance. Moustafa Kemal and his friends gathered together in the centre of these tablelands were silently preparing for the final victory. The Greeks were beaten for the first and second time at Inonu. Their last great attack ended in a complete deeat at Sakariya. The Turkish counter-attack began on August 26, 1922; six days later the Greek army had ceased to exist and ten days after Moustafa victoriously entered Izmir. In a short time the great leader had vanquished and driven away the enemy. After this the occupation of Istanbul by the Allies had to come to an end. The Sultan fled from the capital, which, together with Thrace, passed into the hands of the Turkish national forces.

Sometime after this there took place the Conference of Peace at Lausanne where Turkey was represented by that man of wisdom and energy, Ismet Inonu. The Treaty of Sevres was annulled. A new Turkey was born and Moustafa Kemal had well deserved the title of "Gazi" the vitorious.

From that time he became the uncontested leader of Turkey.... One ought to read the great speech, translated into many languages, which he delivered in 1927 wherein he explained how the introduction of the Republic had been resolved by him from the very beginning but that it had been necessary to prepare the sentiments and the spirit of the nation by taking advantage of each event in order to attain step by step the final goal.

Only a few weeks ago the Grand National Assembly accorded him, to the greatest son of the Turkish nation, the name of Ata-Turk "ancestor of the Turki." Ismet Inonu thus justifies the name given to the Gazi: "It is most suitable for one who has given the Turkish nation its complete independence and shown it the way to dscover its veritable history and its real language."

FACE TO FACE

It is an incomparable joy for a foreigner to meet face to face the man who has inspired life and confidence to a people crushed by defeat. Last summer I had this joy. Kemal Aturk was at Yalova, a watering place situated at a few miles from Istanbul on the Gulf of Izmit. During long hours spent at his table I had an opportunity of being introduced into the charm of his intimacy. Ismet Inonu, President of the Council of Ministers, his faithful friend of good and evil days and trusted counsellor, was by his side. So also was his Minister of the Interior, Chukru Kaya, who had received me at Yalova and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tevfik Ruchu Aras, whose admirable qualities I had appreciated at the Conference of London and Geneva and who translated the words of the Gazi for me. But I soon found that the Gazi had no need of an interpreter as he knew to perfection the fineness and subtleties of the French language.

One has oneself to hear his clear and expressive words, to see his eyes burning with a flame in order to understand the profound and ineffaceable impression he leaves on those who have had the honour of having been in his company.

HE IS HUMAN

I would like to evoke a trait which revealed to me one of the aspects of Kemal Aturk's character. He was describing one of those battles in which he had given proof of his extraordinary capacities. Suddenly he stopped and added, "I have had, you see, many victories. Well, every evening, even after the greatest of them, I felt a deep sadness. I was thinking of all the soldiers who had laid down their lives on the field of battle."

How can one wonder then that a leader, who unites to his courage and intelligence such a generosity of heart, has been able to realise such miracles for his Fatherland?

PANCHMAHABHUT PARISHAD

Pt. Malaviya Welcomes Participants In Benares Debate

BENARES, Nov. 2.

Over 200 learned Vaidyas from various parts of India attended the Panchmahabhut Parishad which opened to-day the discussion on the ancient theory of five fundamental elements of the world.

Pandit Malaviya, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the participants expressed delight at the Assembly of Pandits.

Mahamahopadhya Pramathnath Tarkbhushan, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares University, presided.

Mahamahopadhya Gananath Sen is arriving to-morrow morning to preside over the Tridosh Parishad.

The conference continues till November 8.—A. P.

Arms Act Convictions

GAYA, Nov 2.

Mr. Anis Fakhruddin, Special Magistrate, Gaya, delivered judgment in the case in which Prem Narain Lal and Madan Mohan, two youngmen of Gaya were charged under section 19 (f) of the Indian Arms Act. Prem Narain Lal was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs.300 or in default three months' further imprisonment. The other accused Madan Mohan was acquitted.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

S. S. City of Canterbury, Captain H. Percival, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., arrived from Karachi.

S. S. Steel Worker, Captain K. O. Benson, Agents Mackinnnon Mackenzie and & Co. arrived from New York via Karachi.

S. S. Tairea, Captain S. K. Baird, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., arrived from Durban via Mombasa.

S. S. Sambilan, Captain D. Molenaar, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., arrived from Genoa via Port Said.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

S. S. Sonnenfels, Captain J. Heinken, Agents Lionel Edward, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen.

S. S. Toyama Maru, Captain J. Kondo, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, sailed for Kobe via Penang.

S. S. Nurjehan, Captain J. F. Smith, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., sailed for Calcutta, via Beypore.

S. S. Sambilan, Captain D. Mollenaar, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., sailed for Dutch East Indies via Bedang.

S. S. Naringa, Captain E. Coleburn, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., sailed for Calcutta.

S. S. Howra, Captain W. Bird, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., sailed for Rangoon via Mangalore.

S. S. Ormara, Captain N. Cockburn, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., sailed for Calcutta.

S. S. Sirsa, Captain S. Slighham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., sailed for Bhavnagar.

LOADING.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

S. S. City of Paris for Liverpool via Karachi.

S. S. Jalapaika for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S. S. Dalgoma for Europe Ports.

S. S. Tairea for African Ports.

S. S. Shunko Maru for China, Japan Ports.

S. S. Jalavihar for Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 2.

1 Toyama Maru, 4,336, Japan, 2-11 N Y Kaisha.

6 Saugor 3,935, Karachi, NF, M M and Co.

8 Steel Works, 3450 Calcutta, 3-11 M M & Co.

9 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan 11-11, N Y Kaisha.

11 President Van Buren, 6,195 New York, 2-11 F F Campbell & Co.

12 Sembilan 4044 NF NF T Morrison & Co.

14 Sonnenfels, 5299, Bremen, 2-11 L. Edwards Ltd.

(15) Amberton 3245, U S A 6-11. Ralli Bros

16 Clan Ronald, 3379, Bhavnagar 4-11 J Finlay and Co.

17 Naringa 4118, Calcutta, 3-11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Jalapalaka, 2,630 Rangoon, 8-11 Scindia S N Co.

9 Nurjehan, 3,379, Calcutta, 3-11 T. Morrison and Co.

10-11 Ormara, 2978 Calcutta, 3-11 M M & Co.

15 Indira, 278, M'Coast, 4-11, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Sirsa, 3387, Calcutta, 2-11, M M and Co.

C/R Golden Gate 2950, Rangoon, 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

F Howraw, 4096, Rangoon, 3-11 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 14-11, P & O S N Co.

Strathmore 10-11, P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 21-11, P & O S N Co.

Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.

Bhutan 8-11 M M and Co.

FROM GENOA

Victoria, 7-11, L Triestino.

Sembilian 1-11, Turner Morrison & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris 4-11, K. Nixon and Co.

Tuscania 6-11, Graham's T. Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Chitral 1-11, P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore 6-11, M M & Co.

Mayebashi Maru 15-11 N Y Kaisha.

Mantai Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha.

Himalaya Maru 18-11 O S Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.

Muroran Maru 29-11 N Y Kaisha

Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesen Maru 24-11 O S Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Evansville 4-11 F F Campbell and Co.

President Garfield 14-11 F F Campbell and Co.

President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.

City of Mobile 25-11 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 4-11 M M and Co.

Garada 6-11 M M and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Baroda 31-10 M M & Co.

Vasna 2-11 M M & Co.

Bandra 7-11, M M & Co.

Varsova 9-11, M M & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Jalaveera 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

Hadiotis 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 2-11, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 2-11 P & O S N Co.

Narkunda 9-11 P & O S N Co.

Cathay 16-11 P & O S N Co.

Strathmore 23-11 P & O S N Co.

Viceroy of India 30-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Fres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Jalavihar, ... 21-10-35
" President Monroe .. "
" Garmula ..... "
" Goldengate .... "
" Bhadravati .... "
" Holland Maru ..... "
" Sonnenfels (Am. cotton) ..... "
" C'o. Johannesburg (Am. cotton) .. "
" Kalavati 1-11-35
" President Van Buren 1-11-35
S.S. Maroran Maru (boats American cotton) 1-11-35.
S.S. Sirsa 1-11-35.
S.S. Jalapalaka 1-11-35.
S.S. Indira 1-11-35.
S.S. Dayawati 1-11-35.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

S.S. Hatarana for Hull.—450 bundles teak scantling S D D Gilder; 2370 bags linseed R Ratilal & Co; 696 bags castor seed R Ratilal & Co; 809 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus & Co; 675 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus & Co; 6340 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co; 1840 bags linseed Cotton Agents & Co; 473 bags India oil cake Ralli Bros.

For London.—2700 bags ground nut oil cake L Dreyfus & Co.

For Middlesborough.—1500 tons Manganese ore J. F. & Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for London.—2400 bags manure A Daune & Co.

For Hull.—4872 bags castor seed R Ratilal & Co; 2963 bags linseed R Ratilal & Co; 1140 bags linseed Cotton Agents; 5489 bags castorseed Cotton Agents.

For Antwerp.—4200 bags (crushed lime and meal) A Daun & Co.

For Havre.—6500 bags castor seed T S Thadani & Sons; 25 bales cotton raw H Bhagwandas & Co; 100 bales cotton Swastik G. Tr. Co.; 70 bags niger seed H Bhagwandas & Co.; 124 bags mustard seed V Bros.

S.S. Sonenfels for Ratterdom.—2 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Paris for Paris.—163 bags wool raw A J Calcuttavala; 2700 bags groundnut oil cake Hoosein & Sons.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton J. Cotton Tr. Co.

S.S. Tayama Maru for Koke.—50 bales cotton raw K Paayel & Co; 45 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 87 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Paji.—400 tons steel scrap G Gebril.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe.—106 bales cotton raw O Sulaiman & Co; 200 bales cotton V Bros.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 2.

S.S. City of Johanesburg, Agents F F Campbell & Co. from New York—570 drums lub. oil; 226 bundles wheels & tyres; 47 boxes truck chases; 293 boxes auto springs; 100 crts. auto parts; 10 bundles elect. cells; 25 keg. soda ash; 15 cases paper; 74 bundles fertilizers; 27 cases argo oil; 20 cases iron bolts; 24 cases harmless drugs; 51 bales rubber tyring; 95 cases H lanterns; 200 cases flit; 55 cases medicinal solution; 247 bales old clothing; 128 cases motor cars; 308 bales old paws; 82 bales cotton; 23 cases machinery; 322 bales dystuff.

From Alexandrea.—25 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—250 bales figs.

S.S. British Glory, Agents Anglo-Indian Oil Co., from Abadan.—5535.9 tons D. Oil; 5173.7 tons F. oil; 24 nais. E. cylinders.

S.S. Rajputana, Agents M M & Co., from Shanghai.—93 cases silk yarn; 39 cases raw silk; 100 bags green beans.

From Hongkon.—34 cases beer; 80 bags sugar candy; 25 cases dry preserves.

From Canton.—37 cases S. P. goods; 1450 bundles cassia.

From Penang.—135 slates tin.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Diminishing Gold Exports To U. S. A.

London, Oct. 16.

We have received the following weekly bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,673,266 on the 9th instant, as compared with £193,642,833 on the previous Wednesday:—

In the open market the total amount which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £2,800,000, most of which was taken for the United States of America, prices having ruled at about dollar parity. Shipments of gold from France to New York have tended to diminish.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,816,932
British West Africa	163,338
Kenya	8,102
British India	563,792
British Malaya	11,034
Australia	59,340
New Zealand	38,335
Netherlands	49,543
France	90,322
Belgium	2,464
Switzerland	8,974
Argentine Republic	341,040
Other countries	10,982
	£3,164,858

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£5,500,349
Netherlands	118,582
France	217,316
Switzerland	53,805
Other countries	5,390
	£5,895 242

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 12th instant carries gold to the value of about £112,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of September, 1935:—

	Imports	Exports.
British West Africa	£263,567	£——
Union of South Africa	5,330,473	
Southern Rhodesia	353,827	——
British India	4,811,913	12,483
British Malaya	13,105	——
Australia	735,232	——
New Zealand	82,206	——
British West India Islands and British Guiana	15,356	——
Netherlands	764,073	920,104
France	430,615	1,486,919
Sweden	——	1,018,628
Switzerland	75,674	885,724
Norway	——	16,250
Austria	——	5,600
Venezuela	47,252	——
U. S. A.	——	15,984,083
Other countries	93,274	35,941
	£13,016,570	£20,365,732

SILVER.

Until to-day, when the forward quotation eased 1|16d. prices during the week under review had remained unchanged at 29.3|8d. for cash and 29.7|16d. for two months' delivery.

There have been no new features, purchases for the American Treasury still being the chief support, but there has been buying by the Indian Bazaars, although the same quarter also made re-sales; there were further offerings from China and some selling by speculators to liquidate bull commitments.

The market has been rather quiet, but the tone is quite steady and no change of importance is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 7th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£48,336
British Malaya	8,355
Hongkong	1,465,455
Australia	17,784
Japan	477,612
New Zealand	3,062
Canada	17,260
Soviet Union	36,970
Belgium	31,370
France	25,526
Austria	5,300
Netherlands	3,666
Abyssinia	19,900
Costa Rica	5,209
Argentine Republic	3,469
Other countries	2,487
	£2,172,692

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£1,303,174
Netherlands	23,198
Sweden	10,600
Fiji	1,570
Irish Free State	1,315
Other countries	2,531
	£1,342,388

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th instant to the 16th instant was dol. 4.91.1|8 and the lowest dol. 4.90.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 281,000,000 dollars and 39,600,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 280,000,000 dollars and 40,200,000 ounces in bar silver on the 5th instant.

INDIAN TRADE IN PERIL

Freight Policy Of Railways Must Be Changed, Says Dinshaw

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Government of India Act, 1935, is more liberal than its predecessor but yet according to some has not gone far enough, declared Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw, President of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, at the annual general meeting held on Thursday afternoon. He had however no doubt that with goodwill on both sides, it will function to the satisfaction of the rising generation. Indians were resolved no longer to be treated as Harijans in the British Empire.

Referring to the Ottawa agreement Mr. Dinshaw pointed out how Mr. N. R. Sircar in his report on the subject summing up conclusions and suggestions, holds "inter alia" that the Ottawa agreement has proved destructive in practice. As a direct result of the Agreement, other nations, such as, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Iran, etc., have imposed restrictions on imports from India. The foreign trade of India called for substantial revision of the Ottawa Agreement with a view to allowing India's trade agreements with other countries.

He regretted that the flow of gold from this country continued unrestricted. India had lost about 270 crores worth of gold. A levy of an export duty of 10 to 15 per cent. would have yielded anywhere between 27 to 42 crores of rupees of revenue to the country. It was not too late for the Finance Member to review the question and put an export tax on gold which was flowing fast out of the country.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Dealing with the shipping industry and mercantile marine, Mr. Dinshaw referred to the Government communique issued on 6th January, 1930 that "the responsibility will rest with the Government of India of deciding what action should now be taken for the development of an Indian mercantile marine. A Conference of shipping interests was called and certain decisions were arrived at but the smaller shipping companies were crowded out and they are representing to Government to secure for themselves an adequate share of coastal trade. It has further been bought to the notice of the chamber that fare charged by the conference lines was high and the matter was represented to the companies concerned.

On the subject of income-tax, experts in income-tax were deputed to India for making necessary suggestions in connection with the revision of income-tax policy of government. He expressed the hope that the taxable minimum will be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

FREIGHT PROBLEM ACUTE

Dealing next with railway freight policy the speaker pointed out that the problem between the railways and the ports was getting so acute that it required immediate solution. The Government were calling a Conference on which ports and railways will be represented. He emphasised that the foreign trade and the coasting trade was in peril and will suffer if the existing freight policy of the railways was continued unaltered.

The Department of Agriculture in Sind has been doing very valuable research work and the speaker hoped that the new government of Sind would help the research work with liberal grants.

Referring to port administration he urged the Karachi Port Trust Board to follow the footsteps of Bombay and effect economies in every direction so as to reduce the working charges of the port and make it a terminal port for the import of U. P. and Northern India.—A.P.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, November 3.

The Andaman sea depression is deep and centred this morning near lattitude 16 1|2 degrees north longitude 93 1|2 degrees east.

It caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in South-east Madras. Chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon 4 inches. Minbu 1 1|2, Tavoy and Toungoo 1 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Irrawady, Pegu and increase and extend to Arakan Upper Burma, occur locally in Tenasserim and South-east Madras.—A.P.

DISAPPOINTING BUSINESS IN YARN

Small Turnover In Japanese Styles

BOMBAY, Oct. 30

To far asff the yarn market is concerned, the Divali and New year business proved very disappointing. Sales in Indian yarns have been reported to b eonly for about 7000 bales in all kinds and qualities and at prices which have ben neither satisfactory to the buyers nor to the seller. As regards Japanese & Shanghai yarns, sales were practically much smaller and more unsatisfactory. The only important business consisted of sale for about 450 bales of 2/42s. Water-Moon Brand on the basis of Rs. 240 for December/January shipment by a prominent Japanese firm. This shows a decline of about Rs 10 per bale during the last few days. In case of English Yarns, absolutely no sale has been reported and turnover also consisted of only two-fold yarns at prices of about 2d per lb. lower than the replacing cost. In case of Art Silk Yarns, turnover was equally disappointing. No transactions of importance have taken place with regard to Italrayon yarns whereas in Japanese Art Silk Yarns also turnover was very limited and was confined to only small lots at prices which have been lower by about 1/4 anna per lb. On the whole, therefore, turnover in all kinds of yarns during the New Year week was far from encouraging and as a result dealers in yarn market were not found in a cheerful mood. Demand from the consuming centres was very limited and confined to smaller lots only. It seems as if owing to war scare during the last few days, dealers and consumers had covered their requirements and even more in all kinds of yarns and naturally when war fervour has subsided they were not inclined to make any fresh purchases in spite of Divali and New year. Turnover therefore, in the yarn market was found to be very unsatisfactory and the New year has started with a very small business in our market.

ENGLISH YARNS

Reports go to show that there is a good demand for English yarns. So far as Indian markets are concerned, the constant Japanese and Shanghai competition has been making practically impossible for the dealers to do any important business in English yarns and as the dealers have been making sales at heavy losses, no business of importance has taken place.

JAPANESE YARNS

Turnover was much smaller than for the last several weeks and prices as a rule have declined to some extent during Divali week. Latest reports go to show that Japanese sales of cloth and yarns re below production and it is feared therefore that if cotton does not show any further improvement, prices will now probably be reduced by the Japanese Spinners. Stocks in Indian markets are not very large but the arrivals are expected to be very heavy in next few weeks and in absence of important demand from the consuming districts, prices are likely to decline further. Turnover in mercerisedyarns as well as in two-fold was rather unsatisfactory. Sampin has been fluctuating very heavily almost every day whereas Exchange has remained steady during the whole week.

ART SILK YARNS

Official prices of Italrayon yarns remai nunchanged during the week. Turnover during the New Year week has been rather disappointing in as much as demand from the consuming centres has considerably fallen off. It is reported from almost all consuming districts that stocks of cloth are heavy with the weavers and with the middlemen and so long as these stocks are not disposed off, weavers are not in a positions to make any fresh purchases of yarn but once they are disposed off, there will be an increased demand from all consuming centres for all kinds of Art Silk Yarns. In case of Japanese rayon yarns, prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners are very high and the shipments offered are also very distant, but it is reported that after the Italrayon yarn prices were increased to the extent of 2 annas per lb. a very large business for forward deliveries was done for Indian markets and the arrivals are expected to be very heavy. During the week in absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres, prices for Japanese Art Silk Yarns have declined to the extent of 1/4 anna per lb. with an easy undertone at the close. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Consuming districts report a poor turnover during Divali week. Some of the Mills have made fresh sales at the market prices but the quantity is limited. Others have been showing a firm attitude and have not therefore been able to make any sales during Divali. On the whole, sales of Indian Mills have proved rather disappointing. It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that very satisfactory sales in cloth to the extent of over one lakh of bales have taken place during Divali week but the prices of cloth realised are comparatively much lower than the prices of yarns and naturally no sales would be possible in yarn at the present high level of prices. The future tendency remains rather uncertain.

Boycott Of Italian Goods

HOW IT WOULD TELL UPON DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The League having agreed to economic sanctions gainst Italy, there is reason to suppose that the British Government would favour a boycott of Italian exports rather than the withholding of exports to Italy, because it is easier to determine the origin of goods than their destination, says a writer in "The Manchester Guardian". Moreover, the refusal to accept exports from Italy would spread the economic repercussion of sanctions among all League members and would not, since Italy exports few necessaries, injure the civil population of the countries involved. A theoretical objection to the plan is that since exports pay for imports indirectly this sanction would mean the withholding of supplies, including perhaps foodstuffs, from the Italian civilian population; a practical objection is that it might not be effective without the co-operation of the United States and Germany and that nations that are large importers to Italy might be reluctant to invite retaliation from her.

The following table shows in the first column (in hundred thousands of lire) the principal purchasers of Italian exports in order of total values; the percentage of these exports in comparison with the total imports of each country is shown in the escond column:

	1934.	1933.
Germany	1 211	3.9
United States	956	2.7
Great Britain	702	1.4
France	436	2.2
British India	352	2.5
Switzerland	292	8.4
Argentina	274	9.0
Belgium	229	1.2
Russia	221	4.9
Yugo-Slavia	204	15.9
Austria	189	4.4
Egypt	155	7.8
Holland	134	1.4
Brazil	129	4.0
Rumania	121	10.2
Spain	104	2.6
Hungary	99	7.4
Czecho-Slovakia	87	3.8
Poland	94	4.6
South Africa	86	1.5
Canada	45	0.6
Greece	36	5.6
Bulgaria	30	12.7
Albania	15	39.1

Thus Germany, the United States, Brazil, and Egypt, who are not members of the League, are all large buyers; Yugo Slavia, Bulgaria, Rumania are all big buyers relative to their total purchases, and the exports sent to them from Italy would have to be supplied from elsewhere.

More important, however, than the relative value of the imports from Italy to the total imports of individual countries is the relative value of their exports to Italy, since it is these that will certainly be hit indirectly. The following percentages show how countries are affected:—

EXPORTS TO ITALY AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1933).

Albania	69.7
Yugo-Slavia	21.5
Greece	15.5
Austria	11.3
Switzerland	9.4
Rumania	9.3
Bulgaria	9.1
Hungary	8.7
Egypt	7.4
Germany	4.7
Russia	4.5
India	3.9
Argentina	3.9
United States	3.6
Spain	3.4
Brazil	3.2
Czecho-Slovakia	2.8
Australia	2.7
France	2.7
Poland	2.6
Great Britain	2.4
Belgium	2.4
Holland	1.9
South Africa	1.6
Canada	0.6

Thus the League would have to contrive some means, presumably by either the creation of a compensation fund or possibly the free supply of exports hitherto sent by Italy, to make up to certain countries, for the losses involved in the policy of sanctions. The third section of the sixteenth article of the Covenant envisages the provision of some such assistance.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1934-35.	Week 1934.	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	6,036	729	3,960	385	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills Including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	1,842	316	1,207	143	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,455	237	1,396	183	"
Of which to Japan	354	60	493	80	"
Of which to China	9	1	31	2	"
Of which to Great Britain	369	89	194	36	"
Of which to Germany	200	15	160	10	"
Stock at New York	—	5	—	48	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,778	—	3,162	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	253	—	1,879	"
World's Visible Supply	—	7,345	—	8,300	"
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,112	—	6,771	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding Linters)	3,030	449	2,507	243	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,309	397	2,288	216	"

N.B.:—All figures are in thousands.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

Protest Against Rules Demanding Statistics

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, protesting against the Sugar Production Rules, which demand certain statistics from the factories.

They wish it to be clearly understood that they are not against collection of any data from the sugar factories which will enable the Government to correctly gauge the advance of the industry, the progress made in the cultivation of sugar-cane, and the demand met by the factories in the supply of sugar in the country. But the Rules recently made far exceed the requirements of Government.

The Federation point out that the object, which the Government have in view in collecting the data under the new Rules will not be achieved because very few factories are at present equipped with the necessary technical staff, that would be in a position to give accurate data to Government.

If the Government desire to know the cost of production, they can certainly call for the balance-sheets of the sugar factories and the figures for the production of sugar will enable them to arrive at the cost of production.

The Committee, further, suggest that the Government, instead of collecting a mass of material under the various forms, should from time to time announce their definite requirements as to what particular aspect of the industry they desire to investigate and then should call for the necessary information from the factories.

The Tariff Board, have, for the first time, taken an initiative in suggesting that the figures for the cost of production of sugar should be supplied to the Government; no other protected industry has been asked to supply such figures to Government. The Committee feel that it would be rather unfair on the part of the Government to call for actu' figures regarding cost of production from one particular industry, on the plea that it receives protection at the hands of the country when other protected industries are not called upon to supply similar information. The Committee would like to know whether the Government of the U. K. or of any of the Dominions call for such information from any of their industries. An industry, whether protected or otherwise, ought to have the right to withhold information such as the cost of production, technical industrial secrets and such other information as can be characterised as confidential from the usual machinery of Government administration, though it may not be denied to special bodies such as Tariff Boards.

BARODA RURAL LIFE EXHIBITION

Agricultural Exhibits To Be Shown

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

In the Rural Life Exhibition, which is to be held in January 1936 during the Diamond Jubilee Week celebrations, there will be an important section of agricultural exhibits. The Director of Agriculture has invited specimens for the purpose and prizes to the extent of Rs. 200 will be awarded.

The section will contain (1) agricultural implements, (2) cattle breeding, (3) ways and means of removing cattle diseases, (4) tree and fruit planting, (5) modern methods of cultivation, (6) specimens of cotton, wheat, rice tobacco etc., (7) sugar manufacturing etc., etc.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices at first advanced on trade buying but later declined on Southern hedge selling.

The market opened at a rise of one point and advanced further by 2 points on trade buying. Later on there was some hedge selling and prices declined 5 points from the highest level. There was increased selling in distant months. The market closed unchanged to a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.40c.

The New Orleans cotton Exchange was closed on Friday.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 10.91 plus 03 (10-34 a.m.)
Lowest 10.86 —02 (1-7 p.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.11 plus 04
Lowest 6.08 plus 01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: The 'basis' is inclined to be firmer owing to large orders to buy from Japan in the United States of America which is a 'bullish' factor.

Liverpool: Advance on strength of Egyptian market. Decline due to disappointed American prices. Hedge selling. Bearish temporary

New York: Trade fixations for December and January. Hedging distants continues. Weather unfavourable.

New York: Pool may resume selling spot cotton and ease the spot situation. Tendency is to reduce crop estimate. Small business in dry goods. Trading was narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 2.

December	10.95
January	10.86
March	10.80
May	10.80
July	10.78
October	10.62
Middling Spot	11.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 2.

December	10.97
January	10.83
March	10.82
Middling Spot	11.38

NEW YORK.
New York, Nov. 2.

New York 10-55 a.m., and New York Noon Call market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 2.

November	8.78
January	8.49
March	8.32
May	8.27
July	8.23
October	8.23
F. G. F. Spot	9.27

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 2.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.70
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.85
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.00
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.98
BENGAL:	
Good	4.36
Fully Good	4.44
Fine	4.58
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.46
Fine	4.58
Superfine	4.70

SEEDS.
London, Nov. 2.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton Nov. sellers £10-2-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-15-0.

Castorseed Bombay .. Hull c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-12-6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Nov. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-3/8.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/1/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 7/2; Lowest Rs. 7/1/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/1/10 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/3/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/2/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 315; Lowest Rs. 3/4/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/4/3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 3 points with March 6.10. There was fair trade, local and Bombay buying and offerings were light. Later on poor New York was offset by trade support and local covering. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.45d.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakels futures advanced 6 to 5 points and Uppers gained 7 to 3 points.

There was active buying for near months in the Alexandria market which recorded a rise of 49 points in Sakels. Ashmouni futures closed 24 points up to 3 points down.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 2.

	To-day's Closing.
November	6.19
December	6.16
January	6.12
February	6.11
March	6.10
April	6.08
May	6.07
June	6.05
July	6.04
August	5.98
Middling Spot	6.43

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

January	6.11
March	6.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 2.

T.T. London on:—

New York: closing rate	4.91-15/16
Paris	74.63
Berlin	12.21-1/2
Madrid	36.00
Amsterdam	7.23-3/4
Brussels	29.18-1/2
Milan	60.50
Berne	15.11-3/4
Prague	118.87

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 26/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nov. sellers 28/3.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Nov. sellers 30/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Nov.-Dec. sellers 24|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 25|1-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 2.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-3/8.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund. have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 11 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	25 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 4 6
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 12 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 16 3
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	27 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 1 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 11 6
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	45 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	108 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 8 9
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 19 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 2

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov September
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/2
Banks selling T T 270 1/2
Banks buying T T 267 7/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 122 3/4 nominal
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 5/8 1st instant
Hongkong/London 1/16 1/2 2nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 2nd instant
Java/London 7.20 1/2 2nd instant
London/Paris 74.59 1st instant
London/Belgium 29.17 1st instant
London/Switzerland 15.11 3/4 1st instant
London/Italy 60.43 1st instant
London/Berlin 12.21 1/2 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st instant
London/New York 4.91 9/16 1st instant

U. S. COTTON CROP

Private Estimates.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co:—	
Estimate crop	11,285,000 bales
Fairchild	11,622,000 bales.

London/Amsterdam 7.23 3/4 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-1-5 31st ultimo £7-1-7 1st instant
Silver London ready 29 5/16 31st ultimo 29 5/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/16 31st ultimo; 29 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 31st ultimo; 65 5/8 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo; 5/8 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 31st ultimo; 7/8 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone: Easy

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Our Sugar Market ruled weak during the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Ready Prices declined by about 5 annas per cwt. during the week. September and October prices dropped by about 4 to 4 1/2 annas while No-Dec. and Jan-March shipment prices were also easier by about 2 1/2 to 3 annas per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Realy Rs. 14/3/6 and Rs. 13/14/6
September Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 4/4.
October Rs. 4/8/6 and Rs. 4/4
Nov-Dec. Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 4.5/6.
Jan-March Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 4/5/6.

Arrivals:—S. S. Subedar and S. S. Sirsa arrived during the week with about 19204 and 22492 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks.—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations during the bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.—
Ready Rs. 13/14/6
Transhipment Rs. 4/6 F.B.H.
S. S. Sirsa Rs. 4/4/3 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 4/4 F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 4/4 F.B.H.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 4/5/6 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4/5/6 F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs 13/14
Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd	63
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	72
Consolidated Gas	30
Western Union Telg	63
Radio Corporation	8
New York Central	22 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Bethelehem Steel	40
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	60
Int Nickel of Canada	32 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amr Celanese	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
General Motor	54 1/4
Socony	12
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	31

Market strong. St Oil of N J has declared a dividend of 50 cents and extra dividend of 25 cents. Carloadings up 83000

Total business 2 1/4 million

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. In the absence of any important business prices of silver and gold fluctuated within a narrow range:—

	Rs. as. p.
Gold Ready	35 0 0
Kartak delivery	35 0 0
Magsar delivery	34 15 6
Ready Silver	66 7 0
Kartak delivery	66 8 0
Magsar delivery	66 11 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 2.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-5/16
Forward	28-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-5-1/2.

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold Bars valued at Rs. 7,335,668 were exported to foreign countries from Bombay during the week ending Saturday the 2nd inst.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went of the Gold standard up-to-date amounts to Rs. 2,507,094,219.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Nov 2

London market
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-5-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-8-9
Standard Copper 3 months £35-15-0
Electrolytic copper £40-5-0
New York market
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 38-8-0
Tone: Steady

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Steady Demand From India

Liverpool, Oct 16

A Liverpool firm writes:—

There is still a very strong tone in the market and the turnover this week, although slightly under the three or four preceding weeks, has been good. Both Spinners and Manufacturers have built up very decent order books which will last for some weeks and at prices which, at least, show no loss.

Spinners in particular are now being pushed for deliveries and the position generally is better than has been the case for a long time. This has enabled them to advance the prices of their Yarn with satisfactory results and one seldom hears of any price cutting.

CLOTH

This market is meeting with a steady demand and fair lines have been booked for India, chiefly in cloths such as prints, sarries, light and medium mulls and dyed goods, particularly for Bombay and Madras. Dhooties have been in demand from Calcutta, also shirtings and fancies have been enquired for from this centre.

Demand from China has been on the quiet side but bids have been received for fancies and poplins from Hong-Kong without much result to date.

In the case of Egypt, buyers are still holding aloof due probably to the unsettled state of affairs in this part of the World, though it is reported that several Egyptian shippers anticipate early developments in the situation which would be favourable to British trade. Small lots of prints and drills have been sold to West Africa but business generally has shown a decline from this source.

The Home Trade has again been a busy market, chiefly business being done in the heavier types. Makers of poplins and cambrics in similar styles have also booked some very useful lines.

YARN

American Spinners have experienced a steady week, particularly in coarse and medium counts and are running the maximum amount of machinery. Unfortunately, however, this can hardly be said with regard to the Egyptian section which is finding demand rather patchy, although the better tendency is being maintained.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1-11-35	3294000	2289000
Receipts Yesterday 1-11-35	59000	45000
Exports to date 1-11-35	1370000	1304000
Stock at Ports 25-10-35	2626000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-35	221600	1826000
Stock at Liverpool 25-10-35	442000	936000
Visible Supply 25-10-35	7085000	8580000
Quantity in sight 25-10-35	5307000	3375000
Quantity out of sight 25-10-35	2581000	2264000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,915
Linseed	966
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	52
Gingellyseed	25
Groundnuts	7,363
Castorseed	867
Rice	21,008
Myrabollams	121
Cottonseed	606
Gram	1,169
Joowar	601
Bairee	1,354
	Tons.
Coal	2,105

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 215/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 215/12, on scattered buying. The undertone of the market was steady. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but opened unchanged. Later on there was some profit-taking in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A.M.	214|12
Oomra D.J.	196|12
Oomra March	194/8
Bengal D.J.	150
Bengal March	149|4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal Superfine	...	171
Bengal Fine	...	168
Bengal F.G.	...	...
C. P. 1 Fine	222/224	...
C. P. 2 Fine	212/214	...
Arvi Fine	212/21	...
Ellichpur Fine	212/214	...
Berar Fine	212/214	...
Khamgaon Fine	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	212/214	...
Khandesh Fine	207/209	218
Jalna/Sailu Fine	207/209	...
Burwah Sanavad	212/213	...
Mathia Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	235/240	...
Punjab/American	225/230	...
Sindh-American	...	243
Cambodia	285/290	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	255/260	...

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy, showers probably
CENTRAL: Light rains
WEST: Unsettled and cloudy

Compta Good	260/265	...
Westerns	245/255	...
Kampala	355/357	...
Busoga	353	...
Jinja	343	...
New Manza	325	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	47	7,043
Central India	...	13,118
Barsi and Nagar	394	5,562
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46	640
Berar	94	5,033
Central Provinces	56	2,655
Total Oomras	637	34,051
Dholera	...	5,828
N.-W. Provinces	192	6,672
Rajputana	225	13,435
Sind-Panjab	613	20,774
Broach	...	2,983
Coompta and Dharwar	...	2,850
Westerns-Northerns	...	4,969
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	300	3,338
Persian	...	5
American	910	2,075
Egyptian and African	3,270	36,276
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	6,205	133,588

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 31st October.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	780	49,837
Japan and China	2,370	118,614
Coast Ports	...	3,354
Up-country by Rail	...	31,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	11,845
Total	3,150	215,092

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 155 January 160 March 159 May 153 July 153 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 215; Liverpool May 1936 6.05; Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 215 New York May 10.86 Rs. 30 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 31st October 3,581 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 127,382 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 111,083 bales

Increase 16,299 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 1

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 3/4; highest 216 1/2; lowest 214 3/4; closing 216 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 198; highest 198 1/2; lowest 198; closing 198 1/2

Oomra March opening 196; highest 196 1/2; lowest 196; closing 196 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 150 1/4; highest 151 1/2; lowest 150 1/4; closing 151 1/2

Bengal March opening 149 1/2; highest 150 3/4; lowest 149 1/2; closing 150 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 21 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 6 1/4

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 2nd day of October 1935.

BROACH, FULLY GOOD QUALITY.
VAIDAS.
April-May 1935/36

10-30 Rs. 215/4
12-30 Rs. 215/12
2-30 Rs. 215/12
4-30 Rs. 215
April-May
Highest 216
Lowest 215
Settlement Rate 216

Old Bulls Start Unloading In Shares

Early Rise Meet Heavy Selling

TECHNICAL POSITION WEAK

BOMBAY: Nov. 2.

As usual, the Share Bazaar opened steady, and ruled firm on active buying by Jobbers. Prices recorded further sharp improvement, but old Bulls unloaded at the rise, and prices weakened towards the close. There was increased selling in Tata Power and Steel Shares, while other counters fluctuated within a narrow range.

Recently there has been considerable short-covering and buying by small Operators, which weakened the technical position of the market. The market becoming overbought, old Bulls unloaded a portion of their holdings.

The rise in Securities is well discounted, and there seems no possibility of any aggressive buying at present. Almost all bullish factors are temporarily discounted and the market looks like weakening in the near-future. We think, it still advisable to secure profits with a view to replace on easier markets.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Nov. 2.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
260	Bombay Dyeing	781 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	236 4
100	Central	271 4
100	Colaba	142 8
100	Coorla	95 ...
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	131 14
100	Gokak	128 12
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	77 8
100	Khatau	78 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Nov 2

Century 236 240 238 236
Bombay Dyeing 781 787 783 785 781
Kohinoor 211 213 211
Central India 271 273 271
New Great 137 140
Simplex 75 78/12
Swadeshi 175 178 175
Bundi 35 34/6 34
I Cement 452 448 456 456/2 460 456
Punjab 23/4 23/2 23/4 23
Shahabad 477 478/12
Andhra 1607 1610 1600
Tata Hydro 160
Tata Power 1522 1530 1515 1517 1507
Tram Ord 146 145/15
T Steel Defd 585 582 593 591 600 593 595 587 582 585
T Steel Ord 148 147/12 150 148/2 149/8 148
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 160 159/8
Bellapur 345 350 342 343 345
B Steam 283 283/12
B Burma 376 378 380 371 376/4

100	Kohinoor	211 4
250	Laxmi	675 0
100	Madhavji	7 6
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	95 ...
200	New Great	140 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	78 12
100	Swadeshi	175 0
100	Swan	100 10
25	Tata	8 ...
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	98 0
25-50	Central	34 12
500	Imperial	1,517 8
125-500	Im. Con.	381 4
50-100	India	123 4
100	Reserve Bank	125 4
5	Union	5-4-6
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	34 0
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	456 4
40	Katni Def.	2050 0
100	Katni Ord.	361 4
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	23 2
100	Shahabad	478 12
70	United	118 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	39 8
200	Oriental	4,335 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	146 14
1000	Audhra Valley	1,597 8
10	Ajmer	11 0
60	Bombay Tram	145 15
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	160 10
1000	Tata Power	1,507 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	32 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	585 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	143 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	215 0
50	Belapur Sugar	345 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 2

3 per cent 1951/54 98/2
3 per cent 1941 102/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N 93/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/12
4 per cent 1943 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 105/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/13
5 per cent 1940/43 110/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 1

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/53 107
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 104

BANK CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending November is Rs. 15,97,56,353 against Rs. 12,44,49,458 in the previous week.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANK

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday the 25th October, 1935.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	120,97,42,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	96,02,34,000
(iii) Cash in India	
(a) Notes	4,39,07,000
(b) Rupees	48,71,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,51,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	29,04,40,000
(v) Advances in India	83,68,85,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India*	2,29,59,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

*The large decrease under 'Bills Discounted in India' this week is mainly due to one of the scheduled Banks having in error included their investments in Treasury Bills under this head in their weekly statements in previous weeks. This figure is now excluded from the amount shown under 'Bills discounted in India

150	Bombay Steam	283 12
125	Bombay Burma	376 4
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	131 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-12-6
100	Bombay Telephone	103 12
100	Indian Bleaching	110 0
180	Indian Radio Dfd.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	13 5
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	18 4
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1382 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	282 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	511 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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REGD. NO B. 1065

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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1935

Reject Offices And Strengthen Congress

Socialist Leader's Appeal At Nagpur Conference

ACCEPTANCE WILL DO MORE HARM THAN 100 ORDINANCES

NAGPUR, November 2.

The Acceptance of Office will hurt the position of the Congress more than a hundred ordinances, declared Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Secretary of the Socialist party, inaugurating the Nagpur Divisional Political Conference this evening in a specially erected pandal in which the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. C. R. Das, and Pandit Motilal Nehru are hung.

The Official Congress Group were conspicuous by their absence.

Prominent among those present were Dr. Moonje, Mr. Rulkar and a hundred peasants who walked a 100 miles from Baitul to attend the Conference.

"STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS"

Mr. Jaiprakash in his speech declared the purpose of the Conference was to strengthen the Congress and not to weaken it. A welcome feature of the Conference, he said, consisted in the anti-imperialist forces both within and without the Congress which should try to incorporate them rather than to isolate itself. He appealed to the audience to wreck the constitution and not to be enamoured of offices.

He also urged them not to participate in the war.—A.P.

No Greater Exponent Of Socialism Than Gandhiji

Dr. Syed Mahmud Deplores Caricaturing Of Mahatma Who Stands For Prosperity Of Masses

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Doctor Syed Mahmud, one of the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress, who came here recently for medical treatment of chronic ailments, namely Philaria and colic pain is now under treatment of Doctor B. C. Roy.

Questioned by the "United Press" as to the possibility of Congress Executive falling into the hands of the Socialist Party in the event of Pandit Jawaharlal being elected Congress President for the ensuing Lucknow session, Dr. Syed Mahmud pointed out that in accordance with the present Congress constitution, the President is entitled to select Members of the Congress Working Committee and it was not unlikely that Pandit Jawaharlal, if elected President, might choose a few of his colleagues from the Socitlist Party.

But the Congress has no quarrel with the Socialist Party. On the other hand, almost all members of the Working Committee, except perhaps one or two, have accepted in principle the main doctrines of Socialism. Doctor Syed Mahmud, however, deplored the attitude of the Socialists who indulge in abusing and caricaturing Mahatma Gandhi. Who is a greater Socialist than Mahatmaji, enquired the Doctor? If Socialism means happiness and prosperity of the masses, concluded the Doctor, then Mahatmaji, as the world knows, is one of the sincerest exponents and workers in the cause of socialism.—United Press.

BAN ON HINDI & GURUMUKHI

Move For Anti-"Pakistan" Conference In N. W. F. Province

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

To protest against what is popularly known as the "Pakistan Circular", a Conference of all the managers of the aided schools along with other prominent people interested in female education in this province will be held here on November 10.

The idea underlying this circular is stated to be the ousting of Hindi and Gurumukhi as the medium of instruction from the aided schools of this province. A Hindi and Gurumukhi Defence Committee has already been formed in this connection and the Hindus and Sikhs have started a very strong agitation over this circular.

D. P. I.'S CIRCULAR.

The circular which has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction at the instance of the Secretary to the Government, North-West Frontier Province, "inter alia" states:—

"Since the object of education is to impart instruction on the broadest possible basis and to render the pupil fit to take his or her position as a citizen of the Indian Empire, education in water-tight compartments is to be avoided. It follows, therefore, that for general purposes Pasto, Hindi or Gurumukhi should not be used as medium of instruction except in the elementary classes. Urdu and later English—are the only media that can link up various sections of people of this province, not only 'inter se", but with Indians who live outside the province. And knowledge of Urdu is above all essential to Pathans, both men and women, for the ordinary practical affairs of daily life, such as the understanding of revenue papers and the sending of money orders, etc. Pasto is a spoken and not a written language and since it is not by any means universal throughout the province, it is to be avoided just as much as Hindi or Gurumukhi after the preliminary classes.

GRANTS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

"As regards recognised schools which impart instructions through the medium of languages which are apt to impart a semi-religious nature to education, Government consider that after a specified period of transition grants-in-aid should be discontinued unless the medium of instruction is changed to Urdu, and English. The controlling authorities of aided schools should be informed that the medium of instruction in their schools must be changed to Urdu or English, within a period of five years if they desire to continue to draw Government grants-in-aid. Should any school teaching Arabic, Persian, Hindi or Gurumukhi be unwilling to change, it could of course, if "recognised" still continue to be so and the Education Department could arrange to conduct examinations in those languages, if desired, but Government will not be prepared, in view of the above considerations, to pay further grants-in-aid after the expiry of the transitional period."

It may be mentioned in this connection that the majority of aided schools in this province are Hindi schools and out of 14,000 girl students attending all sorts of schools, more than 8,500 are non-Muslims receiving education through the media of Hindi and Gurumukhi.—United Press.

Mail 'Plane Crashes

PILOT SUSTAINS INJURIES

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

The eastbound imperial air mail plane "Astrea" while landing this afternoon at Mingaladon overran the airport and crashed and pilot Sheppard sustained simple injuries on the leg and was removed to the British military hospital. He is lying there comfortably

The other member of the crew and two passengers escaped unhurt

It appears that while taxying, the machine ran into low land at the extremity of the airport as a result of which the starboard wing stuck to the ground and was damaged. The pilot's cockpit was also damaged resulting in injury to the pilot.

Hitherto no arrangements have been made for a relief plane or transhipment of mails.—A. P.

Relief 'Plane Leaves Karachi

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

A rough examination of the Eastbound Imperial airliner which crashed yesterday, reveals that it can be repaired. In this connection an engineer of the Company is expected here shortly either from Calcutta or Karachi.

Meanwhile, intimation has been received that a relief 'plane left Karachi this morning to take up the service and is expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

The westbound Imperial airmail is expected here this afternoon from Bangkok.—A. P.

Rural Uplift In Larkana

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Under the rural upliftment programme chalked out by the Government weaving classes, carpentry shops, etc., have been opened in Larkana district. To revive other indigenous industries such as matting netting of chairs, etc., a provision has been made. The use of modern implements for ploughing and the simple method of curing animals, etc., are being shown. Lessons on cleanliness are being imparted through magic lanterns.—United Press.

Karachi Gets Busy For Congress Jubilee

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Brisk preparations are going ahead in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Congress. Notes money of various denominations have been issued and are being sold to the public for collecting funds for the purpose.—United Press.

DEALING IN COTTON TRADE

Brokers' Staff Union On "Vicious 24 Hours' Trading"

"THE ONLY REMEDY FOR RELIEF"

The Hon. Secretaries of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union, Bombay, write:—

"We are very grateful to Mr. Pratapraj Manmonandas for the favour he has shown to our Union to consider and treat at length the resolutions passed by the Union in the public meeting on the 13th October.

The chief difficulties in removing the present vicious 24 hours' trading system, as pointed out by Mr. Pratapraj, in his correspondence that appeared in your paper on 22nd October, are:—

(1) That there are more than one Registered Association dealing in cotton business in Bombay.

(2) That there are many Dharas under whose rules and regulations business is being done in Bombay.

(3) That the receipt of cablegrams of fluctuations in American futures market incites night trading.

WILL TWO MARKETS WORK AT SAME TIME?

Referring to the first obstacle that there are more than one Registered Association in Bombay dealing in cotton trade, we beg to say that so far as we know, besides the E. I. C. Association there is only one such association, namely, the Mahajan Association. We submit that if any serious attempt is made we have not the least doubt that the Mahajan Association market can be made to work time to time with the E. I. C. Association market, and if the two markets work at the same time, we do not see any loss of business to the members of the E. I. C. Association.

As for the second obstacle, referring to the Dharas, we would point out that the only prominent Dhara current in Bombay is the Indore Dhara. As for the other Dharas that Mr. Pratapraj points out like Bikaner, Bhavnagar, Nagpur, etc., we would say that business done under the Dharas is so rare, off and on, and little, that it does not deserve any attention. As for the Indore Dhara, we humbly suggest that the Board of the E. I. C. Association should take prompt and strong actions against the members found interested in business under the said Dhara. The passage of Mr. Bhimbhai Naik's Bill and the consequent Unitary Control, in the hands of the E. I. C. Association, we are afraid, will not be of much help to check the Indore Dhara business.

HANDLE SITUATION BOLDLY

We can understand that the Bill will give the E. I. C. Association the power to check business done under the rules of any other Association or Dhara in Bombay Presidency but we fail to understand how the Indore Dhara business which is out of Bombay Presidency can be checked. Even after obtaining the Unitary Control, the E. I. C. Association will have to solve the Indore Dhara question; and we think it quite proper that instead of postponing the matter indefinitely, the Board should handle the situation boldly and put the matter right. Even at present the Board has sufficient powers to deal with the situation and what is required is honest and sincere effort on the part of the Board of the Association.

As for the third item, the cablegram of the American futures, we want to say only this, that the direct or indirect share of the members of the E. I. C. Association in getting the cablegram and trading (if at all it can be called so) on such information, is in no way small, and if the members of the Association and the Board desire to spare themselves from the scandal of night trading, it is a matter wholly under their own control.

PROBLEM NOT INSOLUBLE

We hope that from the above, the public will feel convinced that the fixation of trading hours is not such an insoluble problem as our Mr. Pratapraj puts it, and that sincere and bold effort on the part of the authorities of the Association is the only thing that is necessary to improve the present scandalous system of day and night trading.

It is very surprising that Mr. Pratapraj while taking trouble to treat our first resolution at a good length, has suitably omitted to say anything on the second resolution, which refers to the Holiday trading. Are we to understand that the grievance against the Holiday trading is quite fair and deserves immediate redress, and that Mr. Pratapraj has nothing to say against it by way of argument as he has done for the first resolution, or that he does not touch it because it is rather awkward for him to do so?

ALLEGATION AGAINST RING COMMITTEE

Mr. Pratapraj holds a very responsible position of the chairman of the Ring Committee—a Committee that has come into existence for the special purpose of controlling the Forward cotton market. What is the situation of the Trading Ring on Holidays and half holidays? Is Mr. Pratapraj unaware of the facts that on half holidays on which the Ring Committee notifies permission to trade from 12 to 3 or any such fixed period, the business goes on uninterrupted after the permitted hours even in the very Trading Ring itself? Why are the members of the Ring Committee and its chairman so weak as to allow such trading that is bringing disgrace and humiliation to the fair name of the E. I. C. Association?

Mr. Pratapraj advises the employees to request their masters for getting redress in the question of working hours. This advice is absurd and impossible. These are bad, evil times for the serving class, and any such individual effort, instead of improving the lot, is more likely to result in rousing the wrath of the employer.

THE ONLY REMEDY

Therefore we feel that the trading hours fixed by the Association is the only remedy to relieve the employees of the present hardships."

MYSTERY 'PLANE ABOVE CLOUDS

Sir M. Webb On His Impressions Of His Flight

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Sir Montagu de P. Webb, better known as the "Silver Warrior" returned to Karachi by air.

In an exclusive interview, Sir Montagu described his amazing impressions gained at various cities during the course of his flight and the feeling which prevailed concerning the Italo-Abyssinian war.

MYSTERIOUS 'PLANE.

"At Alexandria," he said, "most astonishing stories are current. Recently the searchlights of the British cruisers revealed a mysterious plane circling around at night, above the clouds. The Navy were very suspicious; so a couple of British 'planes surrounded the mystery 'plane and invited it to come to earth. When the 'plane landed, it was discovered that although it bore British marks and registration numbers, it was piloted and manned by Italian officers. Similarly while watching aloft over Alexandria and its two harbours, the British fleet recently detected a mysterious submarine,—presumably Italian,—lying quietly at the bottom of the sea, just outside the exit from Alexandria Harbour. Was it waiting for the British fleet? Nobody knows!

"ANSONIA" IN FLAMES.

"But the strangest of all", continued Sir Montagu, "is the story of the magnificent Italian-Lloyd steamer "Ansonia" which recently burst into flames in Alexandria Harbour, and notwithstanding the assistance of British marines to subdue the conflagration, was nevertheless burnt to the water's edge. The gossip runs that the "Ansonia" had come into Alexandria unusually frequently during the last few weeks; and that consequently the British Navy were keeping a very close watch upon her. So when its boiler burst and she caught fire, the British Navy were not in the least surprised. Could it have been possible that the "Ansonia" was intended to have been sunk in the middle of the very narrow channel out of the harbour, thus bottling up the 70 odd powerful war vessels of the British fleet?"

BAGDAD RUMOURS.

"Remarkable rumours," he added, "are floating in Bagdad. According to one of the rumours, about one half of the Italian soldiers in Southern Abyssinia (Ogaden front) are "hors de combat" owing to fever and shortage of drinking water.—United Press.

Lucknow Congress R. C. Meeting Sensation

U. P. C. C. Executive Threatens Disciplinary Action For Those Found Guilty

LUCKNOW, November 1.

The Council of the Provincial Congress which held an emergency meeting under the presidency of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to consider the new situation arising out of the disorderly meeting of the Executive of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress passed the following resolution after three hours' deliberations:—

"In view of the serious situation that has arisen out of the deplorable and unconstitutional action of Dr. Murari Lal, General Secretary, flouting the decision of the Council, by refusing admission to some members of the Council to the Executive of the Reception Committee's meeting, the Council resolves that:—

(1) All powers conferred on him (Dr. Murari Lal) in connection with the Reception Committee arrangements be withdrawn.

(2) Temporary, incomplete and transitional arrangements so far made, for constituting the Reception Committee be cancelled.

(3) The Council itself takes all powers into its hands and the Executive of the Reception Committee now working is dissolved.

(4) The President of the Council of the Provincial Congress is authorised to take over charge from Doctor Murari Lal and operate all funds of Reception Committee and also look into other matters in connection with the holding of Congress Session, including the change of venue, if necessary.

(5) The President is empowered as the Executive Head of the Provincial Congress to take disciplinary action against those found guilty of breach of discipline."

The Council meeting was attended among others by Mr. Sri Prakash, Pundit Balkrishna Sharma, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, and Mr. Uma Vehm. Mr. Kripalani also attended on special invitation.—United Press.

THEFT OF GOODS FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Suit Against Railway Company For Damages Dismissed

GHAZIABAD, Nov 2.

The Additional Munsiff dismissed the suit filed by one Jagat Swarup against the administration of the Sahadra Saharanpur Light Railway claiming damages for the non-delivery of a bale of cotton-goods valued at Rs. 600.

The railway authorities admitted that the bale was lost while it was in their custody Mr. B. Banerjee, Advocate, who appeared on behalf of the defendants, submitted that as the bale in question was stolen from the running train, the company could not be held liable for it under the meaning of the Railway Act.

The Munsiff accepting the defence plea dismissed the suit.—United Press.

Coffee Cess And Customs

NEW DELHI, Nov 2.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to exempt all coffee on which a customs duty is leviable under section 3 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935, from so much of the said customs duty as is in excess of eight annas per cwt.—United Press.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Judgment In Bank Fraud Case

AGRA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Girish Prasad Mathur, additional Sessions Judge, Agra, delivered judgment to-day in what was known as the Indian States Bank Fraud case acquitting two accused, Rao Bahadur Govind Prasad and Kunjbehari Tandan of all charges and convicting and sentencing B. S. Vidyarthi to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default 6 months further rigorous imprisonment, and the other two accused A. B. Tandan and Kunwar Gopinath Singh to two years rigorous imprisonment each on charge of falsification of accounts.—A.P.

U. P. Governor's Tour Programme

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary, and aides de camp left for Delhi to-night on a four day visit to His Excellency the Viceroy.

From Delhi, the Governor and party go to Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur and Basti returning to Lucknow on November 16.

COMPLETE
THE
PICTURE
COMPETITION
will close on
6th NOVEMBER
Send Your Entries Without Delay

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